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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

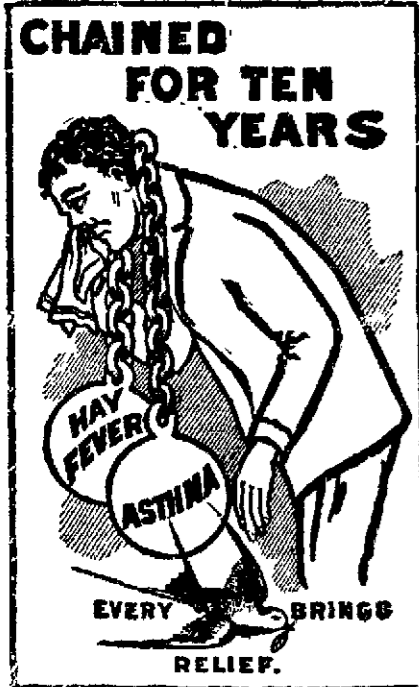
PRICE 2 CENTS

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene on brings instant relief, even in the we cases. It cures when all else fails. The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.

Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or other.

Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic Asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I came to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. A radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimonial you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Livingston street.

S. RAPHAEL.

67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

White Lead, White Zinc, And Linseed Oil.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST FINE OLD KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,

31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced

MEN STILL OUT.

Boston Strike Shows No Sign Of Weakening.

Leading Business Men Will Have A Conference Today.

Central Labor Union May Call Out 30,000 More Tonight.

Boston, March 12.—There is practically nothing new in the strike situation tonight. Tomorrow there will be a conference of leading business men of the city, to which the presidents of all the railroads have been invited, and it is possible that at that time some way of settling the controversy may be devised, although there is not much prospect of it now. Tomorrow night there will be a meeting of the Building Trades Council and also of the Boston Central Labor union. It is believed that both organizations will order a sympathetic strike of their members. This would bring out probably 30,000 men more, as it would take in all the smaller trade unions.

Hanna's Reply.

Boston, March 12.—The telegram from Senator Marcus A. Hanna in reply to the one sent yesterday by Mayor Collins, appealing to the senator to invoke the influence of the Civic Federation in trying to settle the strike, follows:

Washington, March 11, 1902. Hon. P. A. Collins, Boston: Telegram received. If you will point out a way I will be glad to be of service. We should have indications from both sides that our good offices would be acceptable.

M. A. HANNA.

Tuttle's Men Quit.

Boston, March 12.—The pressure brought to bear upon the union men at the Boston and Maine freight yards, which was resisted yesterday, began to tell today and by ten o'clock only about seventy men were at work. Vacant places were promptly filled by men who had been secured in anticipation of trouble, so that an ample force was maintained. The railroad company claims that it has been prepared for the trouble, although it wished to give the men every chance to remain at work. Thus it will be possible for all to return if they wish to do so by Thursday morning and be re-instated. In this connection a phase was introduced into the situation which is not considered reassuring in strike circles. The officials of the Boston and Maine today sent out the following circular to all their agents: "Please endeavor to obtain as many men as possible to work in our Boston freight house, using care in selecting them and make an earnest effort to obtain good, young men who will be sure to stick. The pay will be \$1.65 per day for laborers to work in our freight house."

ALTGELD DEAD.

Stricken While Making Speech In Behalf Of The Boers At Joliet, Ill.

Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld died in room 58, Hotel Munroe, this morning at 7:09 o'clock. Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at the pro-Boer mass meeting last night in the Joliet theatre. Just at the close of his speech, sudden dizziness seized him and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded and the audience did not realize what had happened. Physicians were hastily summoned and Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious and remained in this condition until death. Mr. Altgeld came to Joliet yesterday afternoon. He professed that he was not in the best of health, having been apparently troubled with some stomach ailment. He was not willing to allow that to interfere with his speech, however, the interest in the South African struggle having been heightened by the announcement of the Boer success in capturing General Methuen. It was noted during the address that he threw an unusual amount of energy and feeling into his words, and the collapse, the physicians think, resulted from overstraining his already weakened physical powers.

EXTRADITION AUTHORIZED.

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Governor Onell today authorized the extradition of Joseph W. Blondin to Massachusetts to answer the charge of wife murder. The papers were brought to this city by an officer representing the authorities of Massachusetts, and no opposition was made by Blondin to the granting of the requisition. Blondin, who is under arrest in New York city, will be taken to Massachusetts at once.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 12.—The steamer Providence, plying between here and Lake Palmita, was capsized early this morning by a sudden squall in Lone Landing and twenty-one of her passengers and crew were drowned, including seventeen negroes. The Providence left Vicksburg yesterday on her regular trip and early this morning, as she was entering Lake Palmita, a sudden wind and rain storm of the proportions of a tornado came out of the west, catching the craft broadside on. The little vessel was lifted almost entirely out of the water. Her upper works were blown away and her hull was turned bottom up in forty feet of water. Most of her passengers and crew were asleep at the time and were drowned in their berths.

SHOCKING CONFESSION.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12.—A special from Beaumont, Tex., says that Hattie Bennett confessed to the sheriff today that she had been at the head of a gang of negro women and white men who had for months been luring men into her house and drugging, beating and robbing them. If the victims died, they were dragged to the river and thrown in. If they were only stunned, they were taken from the house to some remote street and left for pedestrians or police to find.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CLUB.

Boston, March 12.—At the annual meeting and banquet of the New Hampshire club, held at the Parker house this afternoon, Col. Solon H. Carter of Concord was elected president and Gen. Albert Wheeler of Nashua secretary-treasurer. Addresses were made by Capt. John Boardman and Hon. George A. Marden. Hon. John McLane of Milford presided.

PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

Concord, N. H., March 12.—The New Hampshire Prohibitionist State convention held here today nominated John C. Berry of Plymouth, for governor; for congress, first district, Dr. Edgar L. Carr of Pittsfield; second district, Charles H. Thorndike of Concord.

NO LICENSE THIS YEAR.

Salisbury, Mass., March 12.—The no-license advocates were successful in the annual town meeting yesterday, and as a result of the vote Salisbury beach license holders will be obliged to go out of business, so far as the selling of liquor is concerned, on May 1.

HELD IN \$18,000.

Portland, Me., March 12.—Granville W. Leighton, the National Traders' bank teller who was arrested last night on a charge of embezzling \$48,000 of the bank's funds, was today held for the United States grand jury in \$18,000.

BROKE A RECORD.

Exeter, N. H., March 12.—At the 8th annual winter handicap meet of the Phillips Exeter Academy Athletic association today, one record was broken, Butterfield lowering the mark in the 600-yard run by two-fifths of a second.

WILL REPORT FAVORABLY.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on immigration agreed today to report favorably on the Mitchell bill for Chinese exclusion.

SQUADRON MOVEMENT.

Colon, Colombia, March 12.—The North Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral Higginson left here at one p. m. today for Trinidad.

GUILD ENTERTAINMENT.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given in the chapel of the Middle street church on State street, Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., under the auspices of the Senior Guild of that parish. It was ladies' night and a large number of the gentler sex graced the occasion.

The features of the program were the recitations by Mrs. Jean B. Bloom of Concord, formerly a professional elocutionist in Boston but now the wife of Rev. Joel B. Bloom. She gave three selections, which were most favorably received. In addition, there were songs by Herbert Dunbar, piano duets by Mrs. and Miss Gile, wife and daughter of the pastor, and a piano solo by Harry W. Wendell.

At the close of the entertainment the company were invited to the rooms in the rear of the chapel, where members of the Young Ladies' Guild served from daintily arranged tables, assorted cake, chocolate, ices and ante-con-ante.

LIKES THE PLACE.

In a recent letter received here from William O'Neill, formerly leading man shipfitter at this navy yard, who was transferred a number of weeks ago to the Mare Island yard, California, he says that he is in good health and likes the place out there very much, although out of the twelve days that he has been there it has rained ten. "It is very warm," he continues, "and

the trees and flowers are in full bloom and the grass is green." He remarks in the course of his letter that about 1,800 men are now employed on the Mare Island yard, and that the following ships are there: the Boston (on which, he says, he expects to go out), Bennington, Adams, Wheeling, Marblehead, Concord, Undalli, Vigilant, army transport Logan, Petrel, receiving ship Independence, naval transport Solace and the torpedo boats Fox and Davis.

TEA TABLE TALK.

It seems strange to me that Portsmouth is not represented in the New Hampshire checker association, which is to play off the state championship Fast day in Concord. This city certainly has its share of good checker movers who could probably hold their own, and more, with a majority of the members of the association, and yet none of them belongs.

Jacob Riis, the eminent student of metropolitan slum life, who is to give an address at Music hall next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Grafton club, has always stuck to journalism from the time of his first entrance into it as editor of a political weekly near Brooklyn. He is now at New York police headquarters for the Sun, for which he has reported for ten years or more.

I am glad the recent minstrel venture of the Portsmouth Athletic club turned out so profitably financially. It was a rousing good show, given by a crowd of jolly good fellows, and it would have been too bad if the reckoning up had not shown a neat balance on the right side of the ledger.

Not only the Methodist parish, but the community in general, want Rev. Thomas Whiteside to stay here for another year. Since he assumed the pastorate in the staid old church on State street two years ago, he has carried himself in a manner that has kept him in good favor of all. Now that we have become well acquainted with him, we should regret to lose him at just this time.

W. D. Lovell has a system of his own for keeping his various trolley lines free from snow. He believes it is the most effective one possible. "A man is always on the watch," he says, "for approaching storms, and arrangements are always made to meet such a condition promptly. Instead of plowing out the city and village tracks first and attending to the country lines afterwards, as is done in many instances, we reverse the process. Plows are sent into the country at the start, to keep the outlying tracks clear, and finish up in the thickly-settled portions. We are therefore able to keep our tracks open, no matter how severe the storm, or at least we have so far."

I can see no reason why Portsmouth should not have one of the biggest business booms in her history during the coming summer. With trolley lines multiplying all about her, the establishment of the paper mill—the work at the navy yard—these and many other conditions ought, in my mind, to make things very prosperous here for the next six or seven months.

THELMA'S STAGE SETTING.

An excellent production of Marie Corelli's famous novel Thelma will be presented at Music hall next Saturday afternoon and evening. The beautiful scenery and other stage effects would alone make the attraction worthy of the patronage of theatre-goers everywhere and Alden Benedict, the owner of the company, deserves much praise for the really superb surroundings which he has provided. The book is divided into three parts, the play into four. The first act, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," shows the Alton Fjord in northern Norway in midsummer, the sun still glowing in the heavens although it is after midnight. The second act gives us a view of the famous Norwegian war-torn fjord, where Sir Philip declares his love for the beautiful rose of the northern forest. The third act, called "The Land of Mockery," is laid in London, where Thelma's pure spirit sickens at the petty jealousies, the deceit and vain mockery to be found anywhere in the whirl of modern so-called society. The last act, called "The Land of the Long Shadow," takes the scene again to the Alton Fjord, now in the winter time without sun and devoid of light save that given by the aurora borealis. The scene is the same as in the first act; but the roses are dead, the green foliage is gone and the earth is mantled with snow. Here is seen the "Rainbow Bridge" and an electric snowstorm is introduced, which is claimed to be one of the most realistic scenes ever produced upon any stage.

TALKED ON CHINA.

Paymaster George M. Lukesh, U. S. N., gave a very interesting talk on China before the members of the John Langdon club on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. In the North church chapel on Middle street, he was stationed in that country during the late Boxer trouble and related many thrilling incidents which came under his notice there. All present enjoyed the address exceedingly. At its conclusion ice cream and cake were served during an informal social hour.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CLEAN UP THE BIKE!

Recent Breath of Spring Starts People Talking Wheel.

Dealers Confident The Coming Season Will be a Good One.

What the New Machines Have in the Way of Latest Improvements.

The touch of spring in the air last week reminded bicycle riders that another season is about to open. Dealers in wheels are confident the coming season will be a good one. They think the depression in the trade the last few years is but temporary, and is already passing away.

The success of the season to a large degree depends upon the weather in March and April. An early spring is worth a good deal of money to a man in the bicycle business. The cold March of last year, followed by the constant downpour of rain in April and part of May, gave the dealers a setback from which it was impossible to recover when good weather finally came, and which made the balance on the profit side of the ledger much smaller than desirable.

In looking over the models for 1902 the most noticeable change is in the size of the tubing, which is smaller and perhaps a trifle heavier than last year. The weight of the wheel as a whole will be less than for several years. The reaction from the extremely light wheels of four or five years ago has stopped, and the tendency is toward a road machine of twenty-one to twenty-three with racers lighter. Dealers claim that the new model at twenty-three pounds will stand all tests, and are perfectly safe for heavy men.

The new models have about the same lines and features that have been popular several years. Hubs are a trifle smaller and crack shafts are also whittled down a little more. It would seem as if the limit had about been reached in this direction.

The chainless wheels have not monopolized the field, and the dealers say traveling salesmen are not talking as much about them as a year ago. The price of the chainless is still higher than the chain wheel, and while many affirm that the chainless will take a hill easier, still the chain machine has its supporters, and they scout the idea that the chainless is superior in any respect. Many chainless wheels will be sold this season, but the old fashioned model will still be in the majority.

Inventors are still puzzling over devices to lessen the jar of bicycle riding on pavements and hard roads, and one of the novelties of the season will be an equipment known as the Texas spring, which, it is said is an improvement over anything attempted in this line. It has been adopted by two or three well known manufacturers. The frame gives in three places, in the rear stays just below the saddle, at the hanger and at the hub end of the rear stays. It is simple and the springs are out of sight.

Many manufacturers still cling to the large sprocket, and some are made this year with a shoulder on each side of the teeth to accommodate the side plates of the chain to prevent the chain from wobbling and climbing. The old method of fastening the front sprockets to the crank is being done away with, and in many cases they are now secured by a lug on the crank forging, which projects entirely through the sprocket. This lug is threaded on the end to receive a lock nut. The flange on the crank hub is also threaded to receive a lock nut. In this manner it is claimed the strain is carried by the lug and flange of the crank forging.

The coaster brake will have a great run this year. Coaster wheels were equipped with the coaster brake last year and its worth seems to be without question. Its adherents say it rests the legs of the rider, relaxing the strain. Before its introduction there was no moment when the legs of the rider were at complete rest. This made long runs difficult, and even when accomplished, left the rider in an exhausted condition. When the brake is used, the rider is able to stop the pedals and chain and have the wheel continue, or it may be quickly stopped by a backward movement of the foot on the pedal.

Last year many riders who did not apply the coaster, argued that in riding the crowded streets of a city, where it is necessary to dodge vehicles and to stop and start quickly, the coaster brake would be of no advantage and might be dangerous. It is now claimed that a wheel equipped with the brake is safer than a wheel that relies on the pedals alone to control it.

Reports from manufacturers indicate that the wheel without it will be the exception. The brakes are being made in a variety of patterns. All seem good, while some are better than others. The cost of the coaster brake will be something lower than last year because of the increased demand. They are now being made so that they can be applied to any wheel, no matter how ancient or of what make. When new machines are ordered they are put on in the manu-

factory, but may be adjusted also in repair shops.

They have proven of especial value to women. When the skirt catches in the chain, as it frequently does, all the rider has to do is apply the skirt to fall to its natural position. This will tend to eliminate one danger from cycling.

TONIGHT'S MUSICAL.

The following program will be presented at the musicale to be given by the Grafton club this Thursday evening in Peirce hall:

PART I.

Evening Prayer in Brittany.

Chorus. Chaminade

(a) Traumerel. Schumann

(b) La Cinqtaine, Gabriel Marie

Mr. Leon Van Vliet.

(Violinist.)

(a) Quando ate, from Faust, Gounod

(b) Gavotte, from Mignon. A. Thomas

Miss Mary Louise Bennett.

(a) From a Ly-Gone Day. Osgood

(b) Fiddlin. Brahm

(c) Fast Asleep. Brackett

Chorus.

Beneath the Stars. A. Goring Thomas

Miss Foote and Miss Cotton.

PART II.

The Rose of Avon Town. Mrs. Beach

Chorus.

Spring Song.

Mrs. Percy B. Frye.

Andante, from A minor concerto.

Chorus.

(a) O let Night Speak of Me, Chadwick

(b) Dear Love When in Thine Arms, Miss Bennett.

Carmen—Vocal Waltz. Wilson

Chorus.

En Sourdine.

Mr. Van Vliet.

OBSERVICES.

At the home of his parents in Rye this afternoon at 2 o'clock occurred the funeral of Henry H. Locke. The service was largely attended by many of the young man's friends in this city which included a delegation from the Warner club. Rev. Alfred Gooding and Rev. Lucius Thayer officiated. The casket was covered and surrounded by the beautiful tributes which testified to the esteem in which the young man was held by his hosts of friends. Interment took place in the family lot in Harmony Grove cemetery. Undertaker Oliver W. Ham of this city had charge of the funeral arrangements.

The funeral of Daniel F. Shannon occurred this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of his nephew on Myrtle avenue. Rev. George W. Gile of the Baptist church officiated. Undertaker O. W. Ham had charge of the funeral. Interment will take place in Andover tomorrow.

IN THE R.

The Germs of La Grippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing, the air is laden with it. The reason that everyone does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection, while those, who for any reason are not in the best of health, fall ready victims.

The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh resembling a hard cold



and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can easily be broken up; one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere and if taken freely, say one tablet every hour or two for two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter, and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I have suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.

ACTIVITY OF MERCHANTS

To Hold a Conference on the Strike Question

FREIGHT BUSINESS BLOCKED

Ranks of Strikers Swelled by Addition of Coal Drivers and Expressmen—Members of Central Labor Union May Decide to Strike

Boston, March 13.—With 20,000 men idle, their ranks likely to be greatly swelled by sympathetic votes of the Building Trades Council and the Boston Central Labor Union, which meet tonight, and the entire city beginning to suffer from the effects of congested traffic, the only ray of light visible is the hope that the conference of business interests which has been arranged for today may lead to a settlement of the strike.

This conference, which is due in a large measure to the influence of Governor Crane, was arranged late yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Associated Board of Trade and the Boston Merchants' association, with the state board of arbitration. Everyone present realized the seriousness of the situation, and after an interchange of opinions, it was decided that the best way of getting at public opinion would be to call a conference of business men of the city, at which, among others, the presidents of the produce exchange, the coal exchange, and of all the railroads, will be invited. It is also hoped that representatives of the Civic Federation may also be present.

During the day Governor Crane had a long talk with the committee of the Allied Transportation Council, in view of the strike in charge, but at its conclusion he announced that he could see no way at present of solving the problem. Later he sent Mr. Mayors Collins, and the two executives were in conference for some time.

A little later Mayor Collins made a statement that he had no power to act. He said further: "I will the railroad officials consent to having the differences considered by an arbitration board, there is nothing more we can do. They are obstinate, therefore our hands are tied. The governor and myself have done all in our power to render assistance. The answer from Senator Hanna does not leave a further opening for working for an immediate settlement. The saloons cannot be closed until rioting starts. There is no doing, and only when there is, can the power to close them be exercised."

The railroad company against which the strike is chiefly directed, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, is no inclination to ask for interference by the National Civic Federation, and refuses to let it be said from the first, that its duties as a common carrier are defined by law and that it is compelled to handle all freight delivered to it, whether by rail or non-rail means. This position, it is believed by the company, may result in the refusal of the federation to interfere in the quarrel, as it is a request from both parties to a controversy before taking up the matter.

Freight business at the various railroads, wharves and docks is almost at a standstill, and the moving of accumulated merchandise is being by a most serious detriment to the merchants. The strike of coal teamsters is one of the most aggravating features, and its effect was quickly felt at hotels, restaurants and places having accommodation for only a limited supply of coal, and coal dealers were kept busy answering appeals from anxious customers for coal which could not be delivered. Several of these applicants stated that unless coal was forthcoming at once they would be forced to close their business.

Many of the teams of the Adams, National and local express companies, whose drivers are not affiliated with the Teamsters union, went to work yesterday, but today all went out with the exception of the United States Express company's men, who belong to no union. There is also a movement to call out the back and cabmen, who, since the strike of the Armstrong Transfer company's drivers, have been transferring more or less baggage for passengers across the city.

The brewery employees, who it is said, he looked out by Friday if the strike continues, as the supply of coal on hand at the various breweries will give out by that time and work will have to be suspended.

The meetings of the Central Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council tonight are awaited with great interest. It is the general belief that, although such action will be hardly fought, the meeting will endorse the strike to the extent of ordering out the 90 bodies affiliated in its membership. It is also believed that the Building Trades Council will also take similar action as a matter of principle.

A particularly interesting feature of the strike is the unusually quiet appearance of the streets and the excellent manner in which the strikers have conducted themselves ever since the strike began. Although groups of men are to be seen loitering about the situation, they are orderly and only in rare instances are an intoxicated man seen. In various sections of the city minor demonstrations have been opened which has the effect of keeping large numbers of men off the street.

Fewer teams driven by master teamsters or their clerks were seen upon the streets yesterday than was the case Tuesday, and in fact no heavy teaming except "emergency" transportation was attempted by any except the teams of the Brine Transportation company. The latter were working to their full capacity.

In view of their crippled condition the different railroad companies have been making strenuous efforts to secure men to take the places of their striking freight handlers and clerks, and have succeeded in getting a large number from towns and cities along their respective lines. The Boston and Maine officials will rebuke all their old men who make application for their old places today, but those who fail to report at that time will find their occupation gone.

Secretary Eastley of the National Civic Federation has wired several of the prominent labor leaders to meet him in conference here today. He will also be present at a meeting of representative business men and labor leaders who will be in conference in response to the invitation extended to them by the state board of arbitration.

The strike has caused such great complications in Lynn, especially among the shoe trade, that the Board of Trade has deemed it necessary to take a hand in it. A canvass of the members has shown that the majority believe that a radical plan should be adopted to bring the R. S. Brine company of Boston to terms. A committee will be named to communicate with boards of trade in cities around Boston, with the idea of forming a general committee to appear without delay before the Boston Merchants' association and demand that it end the strike by refusing to give business to the Brine company.

MAY CLOSE SEVENTY MILLS

Fall River Operatives Insist Upon Ten Percent Advance in Wages

Fall River, Mass., March 13. Most of the unions composed entirely of textile operatives last night resulted in each instance in a vote to strike next Monday, unless the Textile Council shall order, otherwise, in all the mills in which a 10 percent advance of wages is refused. The manufacturers have offered a 6 percent advance, to 20 bits of cloth April 1. M. C. D. Borden has granted a 10 percent increase to employees of his mills. A strike such as seems impending would throw 25,000 people out of employment, and cost about 75 mills.

The wage question is now left with the manufacturers again, and they take as firm a stand in their position as the operatives do in theirs. There are many persons who believe the strike will not materialize, and that something will turn up before Monday to avert the trouble.

Treasure Won't License Strike

Providence, March 13. The news that Treasurer Wood had yesterday declined to interpose discussion with the strike committee and had refused the representatives of each mill to the agents, has caused surprise in this city. It is thought that the failure of the treasurer will lead to a strike of many other employees, in the four plants of the company there.

Military Patrol Reduced

Norfolk, March 13. The cars of the Norfolk Railway and Light company are running without military escorts. Light companies of militia will be retained at Norfolk until all danger of trouble has disappeared. Men at arms of the command from nearby points have been relieved from duty.

Expensive Miscalculation

Chicago, March 13. Frost leaving the ground caused the destruction of a new temporary brick building here valued at \$50,000. The structure was begun last December. Apparently sufficient calculation as to the then frost hardened earth was not taken. Warm weather caused the foundation of the structure to sink perceptibly yesterday. One corner fell and men at once raised the building.

Apology Closes the Incident

Washington, March 13. It is announced that the trouble growing out of the clash between Russian soldiers and American sailors of the U. S. S. Vicksburg at Nanchang has been settled satisfactorily, through the presentation of apologies by the Russian commandant at that port to Captain Barry, the commander of the Vicksburg.

A Brush With Insurgents

Manila, March 13. The volunteers under General Cailles, in a fight with insurgents in Laguna province, killed 15 of the enemy and captured 31 rifles.

Visit to Ireland Cut Out

Lond. March 13. It is officially announced that the proposed royal visit to Ireland this year has been cancelled, upon the advice of the cabinet.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The postoffice department announces that the United States domestic postage rates and conditions are applicable to all articles mailed in the United States addressed to persons on duty on board United States naval vessels abroad.

Secretary Hay and Secretary Root have left Washington on the president's naval yacht Sylph for a few days' rest and recreation. The Sylph will cruise in Chesapeake bay and adjacent waters.

A gift of \$20,000 to the Harvard college observatory is announced. It is anonymous and no restrictions are placed upon the expenditure of the fund.

William Smith, 5 years old, was run over by a team at Attleboro, Mass., which caused his death 15 minutes later.

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE

Favored by Senate Isthmian Canal Committee

POINTS TO BE COVERED

In Concession Treaties Agreed to by Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Including Perpetual Right of Way Repub. Bill Will Now Go Before Senate

Washington, March 13.—The senate committee on Isthmian canals has decided, by a vote of 7 to 4, to report the Hepburn bill, providing for the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route.

The action of the committee was taken at a called meeting held yesterday afternoon. It came after a brief report by Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, detailing the result of the conference with Secretary Hay as to the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics concerning the canal. He said that the secretary told him that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Colombia concerning the Panama route and that the new minister from Colombia had not even presented his credentials, but that, on the other hand, the representatives of this country and those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been in consultation and had agreed upon practically all the points to be covered in concession treaties, nothing really being left relative to that but to put the agreement in writing. He said that the government of those two countries had manifested a disposition to make all the concessions the United States could ask toward aiding the construction of a canal and that among these concessions was one for perpetual right of way.

When the recitation of the report had been completed Senator Hanna suggested that probably the Colombian minister had been detained by untoward circumstances. He proposed that action by the committee be delayed until opportunity could be had to ascertain Colombia's position. This suggestion met with a strong protest from the friends of the Nicaragua route and Senator Mitchell moved that the Hepburn bill as it passed the house be reported. The motion was carried, 7 to 4, as follows: Yes, Morgan, Mitchell, Hawley, Platt (N. Y.), Harris, Turner, Foster (Cal.), Nays—Hanna, Fletcher, McCall, Kitchin.

After the adjournment of the committee, Senator Morgan said that he would probably report the bill to the senate today. While he would use all the influence in securing consideration of the measure he had no conference with the Republican leaders of the senate as to when the measure should be taken up for consideration.

The Hepburn bill authorizes the president to acquire territory for right of way for a canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, directs the construction of a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ships from Greytown, on the Atlantic, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific, under the supervision of the secretary of war, authorizes surveys of the harbors at the two ends of the canal; guarantees the two of the canal to vessels of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and appropriate \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

Chinese Barred From Philippines

Washington, March 13. The senate committee on immigration agreed yesterday to report the Chinese exclusion bill known as the Mitchell-Kahn measure. It is substantially the same as the modified bill submitted by the Pacific coast committee. The committee retained the provision for absolute exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines, taking the ground that the United States wanted to retain the Philippines for the Filipinos and that the latter were as much opposed to the admission of Chinese as were the Americans.

In Congress

Washington, March 13. The ship subsidy bill occupied practically the entire time of the senate yesterday. Mr. McPherson presented a carefully prepared amendment in favor of the bill. Mr. Dwyer delivered an elaborate speech in which he analyzed the arguments both for and against the proposition to pay subsidies to the shipping industry.

General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill was confined in the house, a number of topics being discussed.

May Buy Priests' Lands

Washington, March 13. Contrary to published reports it is authoritatively announced the president has not appointed any one to negotiate for the sale of the friars' lands in the Philippines to the United States. The president has the matter under consideration, however, and a commissioner will probably be appointed to see what can be done toward acquiring these lands.

Severed to Pneumonia

Washington, March 13. W. J. Glenn, dockkeeper of the house of representatives, died here yesterday from pneumonia. He was 79 years old. His body will be taken to his home in Cuba, N. Y., for burial. Mr. Glenn was a staunch supporter of Senator Platt and prominent in state politics. He owned the Cuba Patriot. This was his fourth successive term as dockkeeper of the house.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Unqualified Indorsement.
"I want to show you my new bonnet," said Mrs. Hammersmith to her husband.
Mr. Hammersmith tried to smile and look pleasant.
"I want your judgment on it, dear," she went on. "How do you like it as compared with my last bonnet?"
"Why—er," began Hammersmith, pretending to make a critical examination, "this is very pretty, but what is the difference in their cost?"
"This cost \$7 less than my last one," Hammersmith's mind was instantly made up.
"I like this much better," he said.—Pittsburg Gazette.

A Ready Reckoner.
"Can I get to the next town before dark?"
"I reckon."
"Bout three miles, ain't it?"
"I reckon."
"And a rough road?"
"I reckon."
"My friend," said the traveler, "do you do anything else besides 'reckon'?"
"I reckon I do," replied the man as he climbed the rail fence and shuffled homeward.—Atlanta Constitution.

Candor.
"I like the western people," said the hearty citizen. "You can always depend on them to come to the point clearly and quickly."
"That was my observation a good many years ago," answered the facetious person. "They didn't beat around the bush like a confidence man or a gold brick operator. They simply said, 'Your money or your life?'—Washington Star.

Mr. Humphries' Pad.
"I understand," said Mrs. Bontonne, "that your wife has a pad for collecting antique vases. It's a pity you haven't some pad too, Mr. Humphries; they're just lovely."
"I have one," said Mr. Humphries rather shortly. "My pad is collecting the stuff with which Mrs. Humphries collects the vases."—Indianapolis Sun.

Bashful.



"Why, Jacky! You have not asked your little partner to dance yet! How's that?"
"Will you do it for me, mutiny? I dares!"

A Deceitful Appearance.

Stage Aspirant—Is the manager in? Manager—No; he's out.
Stage Aspirant—Why, I was given to understand that you were the manager.
Manager—So I am, but I'm out, all the same. I'm out about a thousand dollars on that last play I introduced.—Richmond Dispatch.

Her Opinion.

"In some of the oriental countries a woman feels disgraced if she allows her face to be seen in public."
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and after seeing some of their faces I quite agreed with them."

Not Much on Skill.

"Do you ever play solitaire?"
"No. I have such beastly luck at cards that I'd be sure to beat myself if I tried it. Give me a game where a fellow has to have muscle."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Profitable Commodity.

Mr. Bacon—I see by this paper that you are a half inch thick will support a man.

Mrs. Bacon—I always said there was an enormous profit in ice, John.—Yonkers Statesman.

How He Won Her.

Carl—I am going to buy a delightful wedding present for you.
Clara But I've not made up my mind to get married.
Carl—Well, isn't it about time that you did?

Numerical.

"It is said that even the hairs of the head are numbered."
"Yes, I know; but a good many of them are back numbers."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Question.

"My father weighed only four pounds at his birth."
"Good gracious! Did he live?"

Mitrov's Mainmast Stepped

New York, March 13. The mainmast of Meteor II, which is being built for the German emperor, was stepped yesterday afternoon. The mast is 80 feet long and 21 1/2 inches in diameter, extends 11 feet below the deck and is used by Oriz in pace.

A Compromise Measure

Washington, March 13. Overtures have been made for a compromise of the conflict over tariff concessions to Cuba and there are evidences that the two elements will come together, probably on a proposition to have the 20 percent reciprocal reduction apply for one year from next December, and covering one sugar crop.

Arson and Forgery

Charges Which Slomac Will Have to Face Before a Grand Jury

Leominster, Mass., March 13.—In the district court yesterday Joseph Slomac was found probably guilty of arson in an attempt to defraud an insurance company, and was held under bonds for the grand jury. The fire occurred in his house early on the morning of Jan. 31 last. The evidence showed that the building was fired in three places; that defendant had an unusually large insurance on a small amount of household goods; also that he had had trouble with the owner of the building.

ARSON AND FORGERY

Slomac testified that he had paid \$1524, of which \$1000 was paid in a lump to Whitney on March 31, 1901. He produced in court what purported to be a receipt for that amount. Whitney pronounced the receipt a forgery, and declared that a receipt for \$1000 which he had given Slomac had been raised to \$1000.

Slomac will be charged with forgery when he appears before the grand jury. He is 30 years old, a native of Sweden, a blacksmith by trade and has been in this country about 11 years.

Colored People Rap Tillman

New Bedford, Mass., March 13.—The City League, colored organization of this city, voted last night to send a letter to Sen. for Tillman condemning his "coarse, vulgar, ill-bred allusions to and aspersions of American citizens whose skin happens to be of the color which prevails in three-quarters of the earth." The letter upbraids the senator for his "late exhibition of 'nativism'" and says it is in keeping with his "coarse attacks on a long suffering people."

Building Severed Boy's Nose

Warren, R. I., March 13.—James Montevola, aged 4, was attacked by a bull 2 years old while playing with the animal, and received a terrible bite, only a few threads holding the nose from dropping to the ground. Two physicians, after making stitches in almost an endless chain, gave the boy's parents considerable encouragement that it would not be very badly disfigured.

Was Shoemaker and Post

Lynn, Mass., March 13. The body of James MacLardie, 75 years old, was found in the Sanguis river yesterday. Having been in poor health it is believed that he committed suicide. MacLardie was an expert shoemaker, his work consisting of a solid model at the Chicago exposition. He was a native of Glasgow, and in his native country was a poet of distinction.

Body Long Time in River

Orange, Mass., March 13. The body of Edgar O. Hunt, aged 33, who disappeared from his home on the evening of Dec. 31 last, was found floating in Miller's river yesterday. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide. Hunt had been despondent for several weeks previous to his disappearance.

Epidemic of Chickpox

Gilbertville, Mass., March 13. Reports having been circulated to the effect that there were 47 cases of small pox in Gilbertville, Dr. Morse of the state board of health came here yesterday and was able to find only one person infected with the disease, while 30 are sick with chickpox.

Early in the Field

Concord, N. H., March 13. The first state convention for the political campaign of 1902 in New Hampshire was held yesterday by the Prohibitionists. John C. Berry of Plymouth was nominated for governor.

Minute Men to Organize

New York, March 13.—Frank J. Batchelder of Boston, chairman of the national committee of the American Minute Men, issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the national committee to be held in Boston on May 21 to perfect plans for a thorough organization and for an aggressive campaign for the election of members of congress and other officials. Mr. Batchelder says that the American Minute Men is the successor to the A. P. A., which has passed out of existence. It claims a membership of 2,000,000.

Confessed Horrible Atrocities

Beaumont, Tex., March 13.—Mattie Bennett confessed yesterday to the sheriff that she was at the head of a gang of negro women and white men who had for months been lurking near her house, digging them, beating them and robbing them. If they died the victims were dragged to the river and thrown in. If they were only stunned, they were taken out of the house to a remote street and left for pedestrians or policemen to find.

A Compromise Measure

Washington, March 13. Overtures have been made for a compromise of the conflict over tariff concessions to Cuba and there are evidences that the two elements will come together, probably on a proposition to have the 20 percent reciprocal reduction apply for one year from next December, and covering one sugar crop.

Prince Henry's Visit

Subject of Exchange of Compliments Between Kaiser and President
Washington, March 13.—Emperor William yesterday called President Roosevelt as follows:

"Now that my brother has left the hospitable shores of the United States, home ward bound, I feel it a pleasing duty to express to you how deeply grateful I am to the whole of the German people are for the splendor of the hospitality and the cordiality of the reception which was accorded to Prince Henry by all classes of the American people."
"My outstretched hand has been met by yours with a firm, manly and friendly grip. May heaven bless our relations with peace and good will between the two great nations. My best compliments and wishes to Miss Alice."
President Roosevelt's reply follows:

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

"Your brother's visit to this country has accomplished much in showing the depth of kindly feeling which exists between the two nations. It has been most fortunate in every way, and I trust you will permit me to congratulate you on the admirable manner in which he has borne himself. He has won the genuine and hearty sympathy and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. We have welcomed him for his own sake, and we have welcomed him still more heartily as the representative of yourself and of the mighty German people. I thank you in the name of the American people for what you have done, and I thank you personally in addition for the gracious form which your courtesy took."

Disaster on the Mississippi

Vicksburg, Miss., March 13.—Steamer Providence, plying between this port and Lake Palmyra, was capsized early yesterday morning by a sudden squall and 21 of her passengers and crew were drowned. Just as the boat was entering Lake Palmyra a sudden storm of the proportions of a tornado caught her broadside on. The little vessel was lifted above a entirely out of the water, and her hull turned bottom up in 40 feet of water. Only nine of the entire boat's company were saved.

An Anecdote of Methuen

Berlin, March 13.—General Methuen was British military attaché at Berlin from 1877 to 1881. Upon one occasion when he was going to the palace to visit Emperor William I, in 1881, he jumped into the Spree and saved the life of a drowning child. It made him out at his audience with the emperor. For this he was apologized, but did not give the reason for the delay. A few days later, at a reception in the palace, the emperor pinned the rescue medal on the lapel of Methuen's coat.

For Revealing Military Secrets

Luzern, March 13.—Wyring from Vienna, the correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a court-martial at Warsaw condemned to death a Russian colonel named Grimm for the systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign power and that several aristocratic Polish ladies have been arrested as accomplices of Colonel Grimm. Colonel Grimm, it is said, was shot within two hours of the passing of the court's sentence.

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JOHN P. ALTGELD DEAD

Stricken by Apoplexy at a Pro-Boer Meeting

HE PARDONED ANARCHISTS

And Had Controversy With President Cleveland Over Chicago Railroad Strike While Chief Executive of Illinois During Troublesome Times

Joliet, Ills., March 13.—John P. Altgeld, ex-governor of Illinois, died here yesterday of apoplexy with which he was stricken at the conclusion of his speech at a pro-Boer mass meeting in the Joliet theatre Tuesday night.



JOHN P. ALTGELD.

John Peter Altgeld was born in Germany in December, 1847, and was brought to this country by his parents while yet a child. The family settled near Mansfield, O., where Altgeld received his common school education. At 16 years of age he enlisted as a private in the Federal army and was

IN SWEEPING COSTUME

[Original.]

Miss Edith Abbott, being of a practical turn of mind and her mother having but one servant, volunteered to "do" the parlor once a week. One Saturday morning, broom in hand, dress pinned back, sleeves rolled above the elbows, a towel over her head to keep the dust from her hair, she heard a ring at the doorbell. Before she could escape she heard the maid open the door and the familiar voice of Mr. Alexander Hathaway, a newly appointed officer in the United States army, asking for her father. Fearing that the maid might be stupid enough to show him into the parlor, and not caring to be caught in sweeping costume, she stepped between a portiere and folding doors, intending to open the doors and leave by the dining room. The doors were off the slide, and she could not open them. Meanwhile Mr. Hathaway entered the parlor and took a seat.

"Wonder what he wants with papa?" queried Miss Abbott, eying him through an opening in the portiere.

Mr. Abbott, a dignified gentleman, came in, eyed the comer curiously, bade him good morning and waited for him to tell what he had come for.

"My regiment is ordered to Manila," began the young man haltingly.

"Indeed?" said Mr. Abbott. What interest could this have for him?

"Of course that takes me, you know."

Mr. Abbott did not know and did not care. He repeated the word "Indeed!" which is valuable from not meaning anything.

"The men are on the train now. It is to start at 12 noon. I secured leave to come here and speak with you a moment." The lieutenant looked at his watch. "It is half past 11. I have fifteen minutes here and fifteen minutes to make the train. What I came for is to ask you if you have any objection to my asking Edith to be my wife. I would like her to join me at San Francisco, be married there and go out to Manila."

Edith's heart jumped into her throat. Alex Hathaway, rich, handsome, in every way attractive! She had never dreamed that he would ask for such a commonplace person as she regarded herself.

Mr. Abbott took out his own watch. "You haven't a surplus of time," he said, "so I will come to the point at once. I will gladly welcome you for a son-in-law if my daughter is herself willing. Have you asked her?"

"No. I thought that if you should object it would be better not to speak to her now."

"I'll call her. Edith! Edith! Where are you? You're wanted at once!"

Now, if there is anything a woman is punctilious about it is the acceptance of a proposal or the ceremony of marriage. To Edith Abbott the idea of being wooed and won in sweeping costume was abhorrent. Besides, she dreaded lest the aristocratic young officer, seeing her in such a dress, should repent his choice. She stood stock still.

"Naney," shouted Mr. Abbott, "find Miss Edith immediately. She must be somewhere in the house."

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Abbott sat down and waited. Mr. Hathaway paced the floor impatiently. Edith looked at them both from behind the portiere and wished that some kind fairy would suddenly transform her costume to a more becoming one. Presently the maid came in and reported that Miss Edith was not up stairs and must have gone out. Edith herself, looking at her lover, made up her mind that he was not too gentlemanlike occasionally to say bad words. Both men looked at their watches.

"Well," said the suitor, disappointed, "I fear for the present the matter must be given up. After I reach Manila I will, with your permission, write to her. Perhaps it is better, after all, for me to investigate the climate and accommodations. Meanwhile I think you will agree with me that for you to tell her of this visit would place her in an unpleasant position. Better wait till she gets it from me by letter."

Miss Abbott was by no means disposed to give the young man so good an opportunity to change his mind. Nevertheless it was not till the two men were shaking hands prior to separating that she threw aside the portieres and stood, red as a peony, before them. Hathaway caught her in his arms.

"Sweetheart, you have heard all?" Edith was mute.

"Two minutes!" said Mr. Abbott, watch in hand.

"Will you?" pleaded the lieutenant.

"Never, in this horrid togery."

"There is no greater test of beauty than the costume you wear. You are prettier in it than I ever saw you."

"Do you really mean it?"

"Certainly. I swear it."

"I don't believe you."

"Your answer?"

"Thirty seconds!" called the father.

"Answer to what—going to Manila or—"

"Both."

"Which first?"

"Ten seconds!" from the timekeeper.

"Do you love me?"

"No reply."

"Five seconds!"

"Do you love me?" repeated the officer.

"Time's up!" with a snap of the lid.

"Yes."

Lieutenant Hathaway snatched a kiss and hurried away. Having forced a woman to accept his proposal in sweeping costume, he felt that he had nothing to fear from the Philippines.

F. A. MITCHEL.

BETWEEN GENTLEMEN

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There were eight of us who left the steamer at Naples, and two of the party were Colonel Dayton and his wife. It was the talk aboard the steamer that they were on their bridal tour, but there were certain reasons why some of us did not believe it. It made no difference that he was at least fifteen years her senior, but she seemed altogether too melancholy for a bride. She was a woman about twenty-eight years old and as handsome a one as you would meet in a week's travel, but it was evident that she had to force every smile that appeared on her face. One night two days before we reached Naples she would have thrown herself overboard had not my berthmate been at hand to stop her, but he did not speak of the matter to any one but me. When he had related the incident, he added:

"It's nothing to us who this couple are, but I've made up my mind that it's a case of elopement. The colonel is evidently an old bachelor, while she is a wife."

They were driven away in a carriage when the steamer reached the city, and it was not for three or four days that I found by accident where they had gone. They were occupying a villa in the suburbs and seeming to shun publicity. I met the colonel two or three times in my walks, but he looked straight into my face and made no sign of recognition. About ten days had passed and I was out on the mountain side one day when I saw the colonel approaching by a path from the right. At the same moment a second man came up from the direction of town, and a moment later the three of us were standing together beside a large boulder in an old vineyard. I had my eyes on both as they drew together. They paid not the least attention to me, but bowed slightly to each other, and each changed color for an instant as they looked into each other's eyes. I somehow felt that they knew each other, and the position became embarrassing for me. I was about to pass on when the newcomer lifted his hand in protest and quietly said to the other:

"I presume the lady is here in Naples with you?"

"She is," was the reply as the colonel carelessly tapped the boulder with his cane.

"And you were rather expecting me?"

"Oh, well!"

The men looked away from each other for a moment. The stranger was a much younger man, and his dress, looks and demeanor were proofs of a gentleman. It came to me that he must be the husband of the eloping woman and that he had followed in pursuit. Only the flashing of his eyes told of the volcano raging within his breast. His face was as impassive as a mask and his voice as even as if speaking to a friend at the club. He looked away over the fields for half a minute and then turned and queried:

"You will of course grant me satisfaction?"

"Certainly," replied the colonel, with a slight bow.

"Here and now?"

"Well, I am not armed, but as early as you please in the morning."

"Thanks—as soon after sunrise as you can make it convenient. In the meantime—"

"In the meantime I shall make all necessary arrangements," finished the colonel as he sauntered on.

The other looked after him for awhile and then turned to me and queried:

"Were you a fellow passenger of his on the Sovereign?"

"Yes."

"Then you probably understand. I wish to avoid public gossip as much as possible. I shall kill him here tomorrow morning. Will you be present and see that it is honorably done?"

"But the police?"—I began, when he checked me with:

"Money will silence them and gloss it over. Kindly let me expect you. Here is my card."

During the first half of the evening I made up my mind to have nothing further to do with the affair, but before going to bed I decided to follow it up, and the sun had not been up above fifteen minutes when I was at the boulder. Colonel Dayton was already there, walking back and forth, and after a haughty bow he gave me no further attention. The other came up ten minutes later, and they bowed to each other. Each had a pistol case under his arm, and as they stooped over them I stepped off ten paces. There was no choice of positions. Each loaded his own weapon, and I saw that both were gold handled revolvers. They were not two minutes getting ready, and then my gentlemen nodded to each other and sauntered down to the rock marking the tenth pace. I did not exactly know what was required of me until both looked at me. Then I stepped aside and counted, "One—two—three—fire!" The two reports were blended in one, and as Colonel Dayton dropped his weapon and sank down the other came forward and calmly said:

"I aimed at his heart. Kindly see to all further arrangements. Here is a thousand pounds. If you need any more, you have my address. Thank you very much."

The police called it a duel and were satisfied with my deposition, and the colonel was buried in Naples. On the day of the funeral I saw the lady driving down to the wharf to take the steamer for England, and that was the end of it. London society had its gossip, but a betrayed husband also had his revenge.

M. QUAD.

A CAPITALIST OF CHICAGO

[Original.]

One hot day many years ago a boy lay sleeping beside a road leading to the town of Chicago. Little Jane Trevor happened to pass and stopped to look at him. Harold Gwynne was fourteen and Jenny was ten. Harold was an orphan, making his way to the city to find some means of making a living. Coming to a patch of soft grass under a tree just without the fence that inclosed Jenny's humble home, he threw himself on his back and fell asleep.

That very morning Jenny had received a silver dollar with which to purchase a new doll and a dress for it and had started out to make her purchases. She had no sooner shut the gate behind her than she saw Harold. There was a troubled look on the young face even in sleep, and his cheeks were pale and thin. One arm was stretched out, with the palm of the hand turned up. Jenny was not a practical child. Indeed, she had a great deal more heart than head, or she never would have yielded to the impulse to give up her beautiful new doll and bestow her dollar on the sleeping boy. That is what she did, putting the coin in his open palm very softly, then stealing away to watch from behind a tree how he would act when he should discover his good fortune.

Now, Harold, unlike Jenny, had on his shoulders a practical head. A successful business man had once told him that he could never make a fortune unless he had money to make it with. He had fallen asleep thinking how to get some money in order to make more money. In his sleep he saw a little figure approach and deposit something in his hand, which he in some way confused with what he was dreaming of—capital.

When he awoke, before changing his position he looked at his palm, where the silver dollar was shining in a sunbeam making its way through the leaves of the tree above.

Jenny was beside herself with glee at seeing him start up, close his fingers on the coin, look about him, then at the coin. Thursting it in his pocket, he got up and started briskly in the direction of the city. Jenny returned to the house happy at having made the strange boy happy. That night she was treated to a scolding from her father, who declared that she had no common sense and would eventually land in the poorhouse.

Fifteen years passed. Jane Trevor had lost her father and her mother. She had inherited a little money from them, but her father's prediction had been verified. She gave away all her cash and, having nothing with which to buy bread, had put a sign on her little home showing that it was for sale.

One afternoon a carriage stopped at the gate and a gentleman alighted and looked at the door. It was opened by Jane herself.

"I notice that this place is in the market, and I called to inquire the price," he said.

Jane invited him to enter. "I think," she said, "I ought to get a thousand dollars for it."

"I'm," said the man, "a thousand dollars. I'll give you five hundred."

"What would you want with such a place?" asked Jane.

"Years ago, when I was a friendless boy, I received a piece of money in this place. I invested it and reinvested it and its accumulations until I made a large fortune."

Jane's eyes opened wide.

"You are the boy?"—She stopped short.

"That fell asleep?"

"Under that tree, with your arm stretched out and your palm open?"

"And you are the girl?"

"That dropped my silver dollar into it and—"

"Made my fortune."

"Got a scolding from my father, who said that I had no common sense and would eventually land in the poor house."

"So that dollar came from you?"

"It did."

"Very well. The first thing I have to do is to return it with interest."

"It was a gift. I'll take neither it nor interest."

"Will you accept a little common sense or, rather, business shrewdness?"

"Perhaps."

"When I came here, I determined to buy the place where I had received my capital if it cost ten times its value, its value you haven't the common sense to appreciate. The city is growing this way, and this lot is worth \$5,000. Ten times \$5,000 is \$50,000. There, if you wish you can stick me for \$50,000."

"It isn't worth any such sum. Besides, you are trying to induce me to accept repayment for the dollar I gave a poor boy. That I will never do."

Harold Gwynne, with all his capacities, found himself checked by a woman who had no common sense. He sat thinking.

"How would you like," he said presently, "to be my dispenser of charities?"

"I would like it very much."

"You may enter upon your duties as soon as you like."


With this the capitalist departed. The next day Jane Trevor received a bankbook showing \$750,000 for her credit, with instructions to distribute it among the poor during the year. Each year thereafter she received a like amount and was happy in being the instrument of making others happy. Finally, Harold Gwynne convinced her that the plan would work better if the very big wife and he married him.

HESTER B. MERIWETHER.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

[An Important Capture.]

The capture of General Lucban on the island of Samar is considered by the war department the most important military event in the Philippines since Aguinaldo's capture. General Lucban is one of the most energetic and fiercest fighters among the Filipinos. He is said to be a half breed.



GENERAL LUCBAN.

A mixture of Chinese and Filipino stock, and has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he would descend upon the coast towns, and he appeared to have the entire population of the island completely under his control.

He Loves Burke's "Peerage."

One of Andrew Carnegie's friends made the apparently contradictory statement that the steel king "has no use for lords and yet loves Burke's 'Peerage' more than any other book in his library." Then he explained. It seems that Mr. Carnegie was always and is still an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine, with whom one summer he took a coaching trip through England. As a souvenir of this vacation the millionaire with an elaborately bound and very handsome copy of the famous book, in which are recorded the historic and hereditary facts about all the noble families of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Mr. Carnegie has read and studied that book by the hour," continued his friend, "and while thus renewing his memories of a man he so admired has accumulated a remarkable knowledge of peerage history, especially that which pertains to the Scottish nobility."—Philadelphia Press.

A Star Customer.

Rutherford Stuyvesant's return to America always gives an air of bustle to the old fashioned locality of Stuyvesant square, and the lights gleaming in the great mansion give this neighborhood of other days once more a festive appearance. Rutherford Stuyvesant is really Stuyvesant. Rutherford, he changed his name in order to benefit by an inheritance from his Stuyvesant relatives. He is a brother of Winthrop Rutherford and Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the charge d'affaires at the court of St. James. Mr. Stuyvesant has many ideas of another day, and one of these is the employment of a barber, who comes each day to shave him. Now valets are supposed to perform this service, but in former years Mr. Stuyvesant always went to a certain barber's in the vicinity, and his advent in this country brings great joy to the shop, as he is the star customer.—New York Times.

Designer of the Meteor.

A. Cary Smith, designer of the German emperor's yacht Meteor, whose launching was the fixed occasion of Prince Henry's visit to this country, is one of the leading nautical designers of America. Mr. Smith designed the Yampa, a steel keel schooner, which Lt. Snyder Palmer took to Europe. At the opening of the Kiel canal the kaiser saw the Yampa and was so much impressed that he sought and learned the name of her designer. Finally the emperor purchased the Yampa, which he renamed Iduna and presented to the Empress Frederica, and the yacht has since been used as a sort of training ship for the royal family. When the kaiser decided to build a new royal yacht, he sent the head naval constructor of the German navy to America to look over designers and builders, and he was not disappointed when that expert reported in favor of Mr. Smith. So the latter received the order, and the Meteor, recently launched at the yards of Townsend & Downey, at Staten's Island, is the result.

GOTHAM'S MONEY LENDERS

Capital Turned Over Rapidly at the Stock Exchange.

At the extreme south side of the New York Stock Exchange is a battered post with the word "Loans" painted on it in big letters. Around its base on stormy market days brokers howl and shout themselves hoarse of voice and red as to face in their efforts to borrow money or to lend it at the best prevailing rates.

Every day around the loan post from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 is loaned to needy stockbrokers to tide over their deals or to complete big transactions already under way. On a very busy day or at a panicky season the scramble about the loan post takes on the appearance of an active Irish fair. Every dollar thus loaned on the floor of the exchange is secured by collateral security considered gilt edged by the man with the money.

These money lenders of the exchange turn capital over rapidly. Most of the money is loaned on "call," says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, which means that the lender may call it in at any time, and seldom is it loaned in this way for longer than thirty to sixty days. The rate of interest changes often, but it is usually on an ascending scale. In panic times it has been known to go as high as 50 and 60 per cent. Russell Sage, who has been lending money for sixty years, is the largest private money lender in the United States. Mr. Sage for his money asks only the ruling rate.

J. P. Morgan's idea of lending money in Wall street is to lend it when the other money brokers are pinching and squeezing and threatening collapse to the market. Frequently he sends one of his partners to the floor of the exchange when either bulls or bears are in a demoralized condition with the announcement that he has \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to lend at the legal rate. As the "legal rate" is frequently from 3 to 10 per cent below the rate the other private lenders are charging, the effect of his partner's appearance on the floor of the exchange with a statement of that tenor is electrical, and the rate comes tumbling down.

New Kind of Ship's Propeller.

A Danish engineer, H. C. Vogt of Copenhagen, has invented a propeller for ships that attempts to imitate the action of a fish's tail and combines driving with steering power. Experiments are said to have shown that the new apparatus, which is called the "pendulum propeller," gives a greater driving thrust than does the screw propeller, while its steering ability exceeds that attainable with twin screws and helm together. The great difficulty is with the engine, for, with the present forms of engines, the weight of the driving mechanism is too great to be practicable for steamship. The oscillating blade of the pendulum propeller is placed at the stern of the ship in the position of the ordinary rudder, with its longest axis vertical.

Pavevents of Glass.

Pavevents of glass, which have satisfactorily withstood the test of actual use in Zurich, Geneva, Lyons and other Swiss and French cities, are now to be tried in Paris on the Rue Tranchee, in the rear of the Madeleine.

The glass used for paving is not ordinary glass. It is prepared specially, and yet it is cheap, as it is made of old bottles, etc., remelted. The glass is ground to powder, strongly heated until it assumes a pasty consistence and pressed into molds. The blocks of this "devitrified" glass have all the hardness and durability of ordinary glass without its fragility.

Scottish Woodlands to be Replanted.

The British government is about to appoint a committee to arrange for replanting the woodlands in Scotland.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 5:30 a. m., 6:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Istington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders, Supt. G. P. & T. A.

POST N & M LINE

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth.

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 6:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth.

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and Intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

pping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.

pping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the east.

Information given, through tickets old and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford Manager

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, March 15th.

AIDEN BENEDICT'S

New Scenic Production,

MARIE EORELLI'S

Thelma

AS DRAMATIZED BY

CHAS. W. CHASE.

Excellent Cast of Characters!

Beautiful Stage Settings!

Special Scenery for Every Act!

Magnificent Electric Effects!

PRICES

Afternoon - - 15c and 25c

Evening - 25c, 50c and 75c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Thursday morning, March 15th.

Wednesday Evening, March 19.

JACOB A. RIIS,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES,"

"THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR,"

"OUT OF MULBERRY STREET,"

"A TEN YEARS' WAR," Etc.

WILL LECTURE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Graffort Club.

SUBJECTS

The Battle With The Slum

With photographs taken by Mr. Riis, the landmarks of New York City by day and night, in his capacity as police reporter for the Metropolitan newspaper.

Tony's Hardships

The story of the Street Arab who, from a homeless, ragged and starving boy, became a successful business man.

Tickets on sale Monday morning.

S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 1:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 2:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 1:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will use every careful attention to the turfing and raising of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones and the removal of bodies, and to work at the cemetery he will be turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf. Orders sent at his residence, corner of Elm, a square and North street, or by mail, order to Oliver W. Harnes, care of S. B. Fletcher, Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

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Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's InterestsYou want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

CHANGE THE DATE.

Again there is a movement to change the date of the president's inauguration, and it should succeed. It cannot be denied that March 4 is much too early in the year for such an event. Make it April, when the weather is milder and more kindly. Congress will be acting quite in accordance with public sentiment if it passes a resolution submitting to the legislature of the different states the necessary amendment to the constitution. A majority of the governors have already expressed their favor of the plan.

THE STRIKE.

The strike in Boston is spreading alarmingly. It threatens to prove a very serious embarrassment to industrial conditions throughout the entire eastern portion of New England. If Senator Hanna, who has been appealed to by Mayor Collins to suggest a mode of settlement, succeeds in effecting a peaceful adjustment of the issue, perhaps some of our democratic friends in this part of the country who have shied anything but complimentary terms at the Ohioan will concede that he has done something worthy of the heartiest praise, regardless of the fact that he is a republican.

SNAP-SHOTS.

It looks as if Blondin were it.

Nothing but strikes and rumors of strikes!

After wireless telegraphy, wireless politics?

We gave his German mibs enough to eat anyway.

The Boers are taking the edge off that coronation show.

Boston is in a pickle—and all because of the Brine company.

Admiral Schley will reach Boston on bean day—which is eminently fitting.

O, that the white-winged dove of peace would settle on that Boston trouble!

These higher fire-insurance rates don't seem to arouse much warm enthusiasm.

Russia and Japan haven't thumbed noses at each other for a wonderfully long spell.

Chili has ordered two new battle-ships—let's see, wasn't there a league conference once?

Hip, hooray for Mayor Greene of Laconia—not a man in that place would run against him!

The man-behind-the-shovel is waiting to dig that canal, so soon as congress gives him the chance.

Aguinaldo will probably want to come over when he hears about the great time Prince Henry had here.

WHAT THEY SAY.

John L.—"Jeffries will win, of course. He can deliver those jabs of his like a mule kick and Fitz can't stand them."

Lord Rosbery (concerning the Methuen disaster)—"It will not dishearten us. We have got to see this thing through."

Admiral "Bob" Evans (in far-well to Prince Henry)—"We are glad you came, we are sorry you are going, and we hope you will come again."

Bryan—"I believe that newspaper men, whether they write editorials or chronicle news, should present all the facts—not a part or a fraction, but all the facts."

Prince Henry—"The United States has been closely watched from the other side during the last year. We are aware of the marvelous industry which has brought your country to its position."

Rev. Dr. Lorimer of New York—"I have no fear in saying that at the present rate at which we are living, in fifty years we will have no Sabbath. And the saloons? It will no longer be a question of opening them for a few hours on Sunday, but they will be open every minute of the week."

Statistics and Suggestive Facts in Support of the Old Home Week Movement.

The following interesting summary of statistics in support of the Old Home Week movement has been compiled.

There are over one million people born in New England who are now living outside their native state.

This number almost equals the united population of Maine and Vermont, and is greater than that of New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined.

Massachusetts has furnished in round numbers 300,000 toward this great total.

Maine comes next with 216,000, which is 22 per cent of her present population.

New Hampshire has furnished 124,000, or 30 per cent of her present population.

Vermont has almost 160,000 sons and daughters residing outside her borders, which is 50 per cent of those living at home.

These four states that are to observe Old Home Week this year will invite over 800,000 absent ones to come home and renew the associations of their youth.

Connecticut, should she join in the movement, would send out for 142,000, and Rhode Island for 61,000.

This makes a total of 1,012,367 who have left their birthplaces in New England and settled in other places in the Union, but does not include those who have gone to live in other countries.

Three hundred and twelve thousand, a greater number than the total population of the states of Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, have gone to the middle and extreme west.

They have founded cities and built up states in the spirit of New England institutions, re-incarnated and which stand as a unit with New England on all great questions of public policy and national honor.

California has been the objective point for over 50,000 New Englanders, and 30,000 more have settled in Colorado, Washington and Oregon.

Eleven thousand have chosen San Francisco as their abiding place, and almost 4,000 are in Seattle.

Illinois stands next to California with 46,000 to her credit, and the New England colony in Chicago would, by itself, make a city of 33,000 people.

Next in order is Minnesota, with 30,000, Wisconsin with 23,000, Michigan with 22,000, Iowa with 21,000, Ohio with 19,000, and Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Indiana with a total of 42,000, which is the equivalent of the population in Nevada.

Scattered along the seaboard from Delaware to Florida are 22,000 New England people, and only 13,000 more in the other parts of the South.

The great opportunities offered by the metropolises have allured 65,000 from New England to the city of New York and 126,000 to the state.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania have each 26,000, and more than 10,000 have followed in the path of William Penn to help build up the Quaker city.

The interchange of population between the New England states is of interest. Massachusetts has contributed to the other New England states 117,000 and she has received 261,000 in return.

To Maine she has given 15,000 and received 38,000. To New Hampshire she has sent 26,000 and received 62,000. To Vermont she has given 9,000 and received 19,000. To Rhode Island and Connecticut she has given 60,000 and received 66,000.

This interchange has gone on within New England until nearly half a million people have been involved in the great migratory movement.

When, in connection with the above facts, we consider the character and energy of the men and women who have left their New England homes for other fields of usefulness, we can more fully realize the significance of the words spoken upon the floor of the house by a southern representative when he said that for good or ill New England had ever led the nation.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, March 12.

The annual town meeting was held yesterday and was a surprise to both the victors and the vanquished. For some time past the republicans have been claiming everything and the democrats have felt somewhat anxious. Both parties held caucuses last week and named their respective candidates. The republicans held their first and chose a strong ticket. The democrats being thus forewarned were not slow in learning the lessons their opponents had taught them, named a ticket their party would endorse and the result was one of the greatest victories won by them in recent years. Marcus M. Hoyt, chosen moderator in 1900, presided, and the following named gentlemen were chosen:

Town Clerk, Stillman B. Packard; Selectmen, John J. Greenough, Clarence M. deRochemont, Charles W. Coleman;

Treasurer, Daniel W. Badger;

Collector, James W. Coleman;

Highway Agents, Joseph E. Leavitt, William L. Furber, Joseph Mott;

Superintendent of burying ground, Jackson M. Hoyt;

Sanitor of Hall, Luther C. Pickering;

Auditors, Frederick Pickering, Albert E. Hodgdon;

Library Trustee, Laura E. Drew.

The following appropriations were made: Public library, \$125; highways and bridges, one-fourth of one per cent. town expense, \$600.

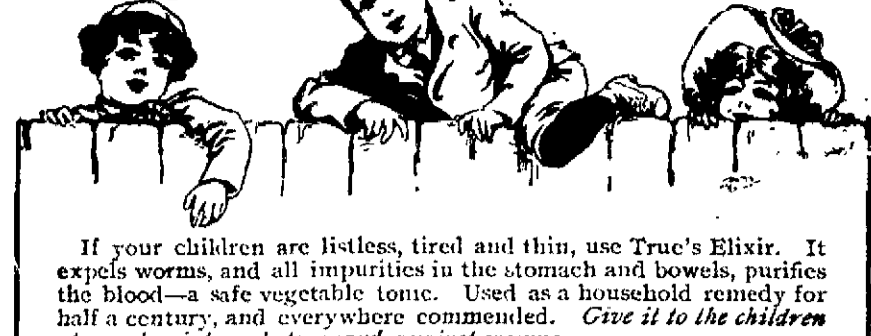
Voted to allow the Rockingham County Light and Power company to set poles on the town's land by the town hall.

There were three births and eleven deaths registered in the town during the year ending December 31, 1901.

Health for 10 Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

Active Children



If your children are listless, tired and thin, use True's Elixir. It expels worms, and all impurities in the stomach and bowels, purifies the blood—a safe vegetable tonic. Used as a household remedy for half a century, and everywhere commended. Give it to the children at regular intervals to guard against worms.

TRUE'S
PIN WORM
ELIXIR

gives appetite to dull children, vigor to tired children, healthy sleep and healthful activity. It is one of the most valuable helps for growing children. Expels worms, so frequent in childhood. Restores the natural activity of youth. 35 cents a bottle at druggists. Write for free book on "Children and their Diseases." Special treatment for tape worms. Write for free circular.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

CITY SIDELIGHTS.

Some of the Portsmouth employees on the navy yard are bringing home to ornament drawing-room or parlor some fine specimens of goldfish, caught with nets, during the noon lay-off, in the ponds where the ice was melted by the recent heavy rains.

"Town-meetin'" day in the country usually knocks the spots off your city elections for fun and excitement. While about everything was dull enough here in Portsmouth Tuesday, the town-houses of most of the "little republics" throughout the state were the scene of bloodless battles as fierce in their way as ever a Waterloo or a Modder's River.

The friends of Congressman-elect "Daddy" McIntire, who are legion, certainly rallied en masse to his support at the polls in Ward Two on Tuesday. He must feel highly pleased with the big vote that he got.

The boys at the Whipple school are having some lively games of "scrub" and the circus agents are appearing amongst us, so it must be that spring is right here. These signs are surer than any groundhog ever was.

The members of the Rochester basketball team think "Jack" Forbes is just the proper thing as a referee. He made an impression on them for impartiality at Peirce hall on Tuesday night which time can never rub out.

Local railroad circles are discussing the sudden discharge last week by the Boston & Maine of Frank Newman, a very popular freight conductor who has been running regularly between Manchester and this city for a long time. "Ham" Morrill and "Billy" Heath also quit when he did.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel Eleanora is now daring for the censors of the Boston public library, so they barred it from the shelves there. It is on the catalogue at the Portsmouth library, however, and is in demand about all the time. When these facts become more generally known, there will probably be a mad rush for the book. Frankly, though, it is a tame thing and contains nothing shocking.

Trains from Boston almost daily now are bringing down Portsmouth people who talk runs to Calve, Gaskill, Monard de Reszke, Sembrich and others of Maurice Grau's premier songbirds, for the grand opera season is fairly on at the Boston theatre and the musical and society elements of this city are well represented in the brilliant audiences that flock to hear Tosca, Lohengrin, Carmen and the other offerings in the repertoire.

GRANGE MEETING.

There was a special meeting of East Rockingham Pomona grange in the Newington town hall on Wednesday, with Piscataqua grange, No. 176. In the forenoon the fifth degree was conferred upon several candidates. Dinner was served at noon, and the afternoon was devoted to a public session, during which the following program was rendered: Address, "Some Recollections of Farm Life in Vermont Fifty Years Ago," by Dr. Horace G. Leslie of Amesbury, Mass.; debate upon "Resolved, that lying Gossip does more harm than Intemperance (alcoholism)"; and readings, essays and music. There was a very large attendance.

KITTELY.

Miss Annie Locke has gone to Boston to spend a few days with friends. Rev. George W. Gile will deliver his illustrated lecture, this evening at the Second Christian church on the Yellowstone National Park. This will be the finest lecture of the three. The illustrations will be finer than any before, as nearly half are done in colors. The Yellowstone Park is the greatest wonderland in the world. Come and see these hot springs spout. Come, see the marvelous nature reproduced before your eye by the most perfect thing in the last and the best of the three. 7:15 p. m. Bring the children. Give them a treat.

RECEIVED THEIR FRIENDS.

There was a pleasant gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra A. Stevens, 26 Dexter street, Malden, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, from 5 to 7, when the couple received their friends on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Mr. Stevens' birthday. Mr. Stevens is a native of this city and for many years was a prominent merchant here. He has been residing in Malden for about thirty years.

FEMININE CHAT.

Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low has opened at Groton, Mass., a college of horticulture for women.

The Southern Homeopathic association, which met in Atlanta recently, elected as its president a woman, Dr. Susan M. Hicks.

Miss Norah Bryant McCue of Madison, Wis., has been elected president of the senior class of the state university. She is the first woman to be so honored in the entire history of the university.

Miss Mary Stewart of Goshen, N. H., has just died at the age of 100 years. She managed to live in the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria and Edward VII., without learning the English language, for she spoke only Gaelic.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew calls every afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Grand Central station for her husband when he is in New York. She drives up to the directors' entrance of the station and enters. In half an hour the door is opened by Senator Depew, who escorts his wife to the carriage door, and they both drive away.

Friends who have recently visited Mrs. McKinley at Canton say that she is in good health—better, in fact, than she has been in many years past. She is strong enough to sign all her checks, writes autograph letters and transacts a considerable amount of business. Formerly she was unable to attend to any of these matters.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the last surviving child of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, has just celebrated her eightieth birthday at her home in Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Hooker is the widow of John Hooker, the sixth in descent from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was the founder of the state of Connecticut and inspired its first constitution.

BETWEEN HEATS.

H. R. Higbee will again handle C. P. W., 2:00 p. m., next season.

The Charter Oak ten thousand dollar stake will be for 2:11 or 2:12 class trotters.

Columbus will hang up five thousand dollar purses for 2:24 trotting and 2:23 pacing classes.

George H. Ketchum has announced that if all goes well Crescens, 2:02½, will make an effort to beat his record at Memphis next October.

The Bingen, 2:06½—Josie J., 2:21½, yearling in the stable of George Garth, the Alabama trainer, is pronounced by competent judges as a trotting wonder.

Light harness horses will fare very well at the Boston horse show, the prize list containing ten classes for trotters, with prizes aggregating more than \$1,200.

It is currently reported from New York that David Lamar will campaign a string of harness horses and that he is negotiating for the purchase of The Abbot, 2:03½.

Palo Alto farm has sold the two-year-old colt Laureline, by Dexter Prince, dam Laura C., 2:20½, dam of Laurel, 2:14½, by Electioneer. The colt will go to Nicaragua.

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Newlin, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, for forty-two years, has resigned on account of advanced age.

Rev. J. Harris Knowles, senior curate of St. Chrysostom's, a chapel of Trinity, New York city, organized the first surplined choir of boys in Chicago and personally trained them.

Assist Nature.

You have been old to "hitch your wagon to a star"—that Nature will assist you. That's right. There are times, however, when you should assist nature, and the spring is one of those times.

Nature is now undertaking to cleanse your system—if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the undertaking will be successful, and your complexion bright and clear.

FLORIDA AND CUBA.

The fast vestibuled, electric-lighted train service to the southern resorts, operated by the Plant system and connections, is unexcelled. Literature upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Plant System at No. 200 Broadway, New York.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Problem of Simultaneous Messages in the Same Radius.

At an early period of the practical history of wireless telegraphy it was seen that the usefulness of this art might be considerably curtailed by the fact that but one message could be transmitted between any two stations within the sphere or "radius" of influence of the transmitter, since the attempt to transmit even two messages at one time would result in an unintelligible mixture of both messages. Several inventors have been more recently at work trying to overcome this defect, and it is claimed, with success, notably Dr. Lodge, Signor Marconi and Dr. Slaby. The plan followed by these gentlemen has been that of employing a syntonic or tuning method—that is, the transmitting and receiving circuits are adjusted or "attuned" to a given rate of electrical oscillations.

It is a well known experiment that when two tuning forks having an identical fundamental rate of vibrations are placed in suitable proximity either fork may be set into vibration by air waves set up by the other fork, and neither will be set into vibration by another fork of different note. The tuning fork is a persistent vibrator by virtue of two qualities which it possesses, elasticity and inertia. When struck a smart blow, it moves from its point of rest. Directly its elasticity returns it to its point of rest its inertia carries it past that point, its elasticity returns it to zero point, inertia carries it past, and so on, until the resistance of the air and other causes stop it. Analogously an electrical circuit may be given, in almost any desired proportion, the equivalents of mechanical inertia, elasticity and resistance, in inductance, capacity and ohmic resistance respectively, and the weight of electric oscillation of a circuit may be varied by varying these factors—the smaller the factors the higher the rate of oscillation.

When, then, the receiving circuit of a wireless telegraph system is accurately tuned to oscillate in harmony with the transmitting circuit, which can be done by giving the respective circuits practically equal inductance, capacity and resistance, the receiving circuit will respond only to the oscillations set up by a transmitter correspondingly tuned. At least this is briefly the theory on which these experiments are based. In experimenting Marconi and others have, it is stated, found that perfect sympathy between the respective stations is not absolutely essential, but that if there is a marked divergence of frequency of oscillation between them the receivers will not respond to any but their correspondingly attuned transmitters.—Cassier's Magazine.

A Storm That Helped Science.

European scientific journals remark that the great storm of red dust that swept up from Africa over Europe in March of last year performed a service for which men of science should be grateful by coloring the glaciers of the Alps on a grand scale and thus producing a stratum in the vast ice streams the red hue of which will render it recognizable for many years. The importance of this consists in the fact that by noting the position of the dust stained layer the movements of the glaciers can be studied more accurately than would be possible without the aid of so extensive and distinct a marking.

Going to Extremes.

Some labor delegates in Chicago complained bitterly the other day that a man over forty-five is not wanted for employment. The idea of young blood is an excellent one, but there is such a thing as going to extremes in youth, and if Chicago is going to reject men in the prime of life she cannot complain if she finds such crude, material and immature work in her reports. Perhaps the west is growing too rapidly for its own strength.—Baltimore American.

Traveling Savings Bank.

A traveling savings bank has been inaugurated by the authorities in the French provinces. It is a motor car, with seats for driver, two clerks and a cashier. A table is arranged so that persons on the road can place their money on it without entering the vehicle, and under the table is a safe into which the money drops through a slot. A proper receipt is given and an entry made in a book. This is to encourage thrift by making deposits easy.

Artificial Clay.

Artificial clay, according to German papers, is receiving increased attention abroad. The ceramic novelty which is used for the manufacture of artificial stone, tiles, gutters, etc., is composed of sand, chalk, cement, liquid glue and petroleum. The substances are mixed in certain quantities and a claylike mass results, which can be formed at pleasure and acquires an excellent degree of hardness by being subjected to heat.

The Pigeons of St. Mark.

The pigeons of St. Mark's, which, owing to the bounty of visitors to Venice, have a plentiful supply of Indian corn during the tourist season, are in danger of perishing of starvation in the winter, and their case is being advocated by the Venetian journals, the civic authorities being urged to set aside a sum sufficient to maintain these birds until the hotels begin to fill again.

Sober Thought.

Colwiger—Do you think you could keep sober the forty days of Lent? Old Sank—I might, but I'm not so sure about the forty nights.—Judge.

Steady eyes are always a sign of sincerity and honor, except when the head is slightly tilted back and the eyes look through half closed lids. Then the possessor does not trust, nor is he to be trusted. Shifting eyes betray a treacherous nature, one thoroughly dishonest, deceitful, restless and discontented. Clear eyes are a sign of good constitution. Frequently persons in ill health have comparatively clear eyes, but even in these cases they have either great recuperative powers or they have wasted health originally good.

Small eyes are indicative of an alert mind, of cleverness, wit and spontaneity. Large eyes show a quieter nature, one slow to rouse, but more intense when fully wrought upon. Long eyes belong to more poetic temperaments than round eyes. They proclaim more dreamy natures, more contented, less aspiring. Round eyes show ambition. They are sometimes found with unmistakable signs of an artistic nature, which is an indication of a rare combination of a sense of business and a love for art. Deep set eyes show thoughtfulness and logic. Eyes that seem to stand out from the face show love of action.

Bound to Use a "K."

There was once in eastern Tennessee a judge well versed in the law, but entirely self educated, who had this same obstacle of orthography to contend with all his days. In early life he had lived in Knoxville and for a long time insisted upon spelling the name Knoxville. His friends at last educated him up to the point of adding the K. So thoroughly, in fact, did he learn this lesson that when a few years afterward he removed to Nashville nothing could prevent him from spelling the name "Knashville."

After a few years' residence there the judge moved again, this time to Murfreesboro. One day he sat down to write his first letter from this place. He scratched his head in perplexity a moment and finally exclaimed: "Well, I'll give it up! How in the world can they spell the name of this place with a 'K'?"

FIRM FOUNDATION.

Nothing Can Undermine it in Portsmouth.

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit and they cannot be blamed for so many in the past have been humbugged. The experience of hundreds of Portsmouth residents expressed publicly through newspapers and other sources places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation.

Mr. Arlon A. Ballou, of 31 Maplewood avenue, says:—"I had something wrong with my kidneys for eight months, and the pain and annoyance kept increasing instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation, and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks when my back was very bad I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me and I got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than one-half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

United States Revenue returns show

Constantly Increasing Output of the

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.

The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.

ALL DEALERS.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,

Manchester, N. H.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Ric-4 for minimal

cures in 48 hours. No

doses. No medicine.

The Ric-4 Chemical Co.,

New York, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper

by express, prepaid, for

50 cents, or 3 bottles, \$2.00.

Circular sent on request.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, No. 4, K. G. D.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel

NEW SET OF STAMPS.

Series Will Be Attractive and Distinctive In Design.

GENERAL HARRISON HONORED.

Late President's Face to Appear on a Thirteen Cent Stamp—Present Series Has Been in Use Twelve Years—McKinley's Portrait on Postal Card.

The bureau of engraving and printing has received instructions from the postoffice department to prepare designs for an entire new series of postage stamps, says the Washington Star. The question of a new series of stamps was discussed in the fall following the death of President McKinley, and at that time the impression prevailed that when the new set was ordered the portrait of President McKinley would surely adorn one of the denominations. Undoubtedly that was the plan at that time, but the department concluded to place the portrait of the late president upon a new postal card of unique design, and this removed him in a sense from the list of eligibles.

However, a new face will appear upon one of the stamps, that of the late President Harrison. In order that there might be a place for his portrait, at the same time giving the public the best service, a new denomination was created, a thirteen cent stamp. There will be practically no demand for a stamp of this value for domestic use, but for foreign use there is a place for this denomination. Thirteen cents represents the cost of sending a registered letter weighing not more than one-half ounce to any country within the postal union. Heretofore it has been necessary to use a five and an eight cent stamp. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has furnished the department a photograph of General Harrison which meets her approval for the purpose proposed.

Aside from the introduction of General Harrison's face into the postal gallery of notables only one other change will be made in the personnel of the series. Commodore Perry, whose face has adorned the ninety cent value from 1870 down to 1894 and the dollar from 1894 to the present date, will be superseded upon the dollar denomination by another famous sea fighter, Admiral Farragut. Commodore Perry disappears permanently.

As at present constituted the full set is as follows: One cent, green, face of Franklin; two cent, carmine, face of Washington; three cent, purple, face of Jackson; four cent, dark brown, face of Lincoln; five cent, chocolate, face of Grant; six cent, red brown, face of Garfield; eight cent, mauve, face of Sherman; ten cent, face of Webster; fifteen cent, dark blue, face of Clay; fifty cent, orange, face of Jefferson; one dollar, black, face of Perry; two dollar, sapphire, face of Madison; five dollar, dark green, face of Marshall.

The present series of postage stamps has been in continuous use for just twelve years, which is much longer than the life of the ordinary series. There have been some changes since 1880, such as substitution of the fifty cent for the thirty cent, the dollar for the ninety cent, addition of the two dollar and five dollar values and some slight changes of interest to stamp collectors, but the size, designs and colors of most of the stamps are the same as in 1880.

The postoffice department has requested the bureau to take special pains to make the series particularly attractive and distinctive. It is suggested that the Pan-American stamps were extremely satisfactory from an artistic standpoint, and the hope is expressed that the new set may be equally as fine specimens of American handiwork.

It is proposed that everything in connection with the series shall be new. New designs for borders will be drawn, new shades of color employed, and the new stamps may be of different size and shape. The postoffice department has requested the bureau to secure, if possible, new portraits and better ones if obtainable.

It is proposed that above the face the words "Series 1902" shall appear in small type, and below the name of the subject, with the date of birth and death. The ten cent special delivery stamps will be slightly changed in design, and the color will be orange instead of blue.

It is interesting to note that since 1861 but two presidents have not been honored by placing their portraits upon a postage stamp, Johnson and Arthur. Cleveland, still living, not being eligible.

It is not unlikely that when another new design for a postal card shall be adopted, and these designs change often, that President McKinley will take a place upon a postage stamp, possibly superseding Sherman on the eight or Webster on the ten cent.

Illuminated Club.

Very different from the ordinary Indian club is one which has just been invented, says the New York Herald. Its body is hollow and perforated, and its handle is detachable and has one end threaded so that it can be firmly fastened to the body. Furthermore, attached to the threaded end of the handle is an electric lamp, and from it wires run up into the handle. Apparently all the wires enter at one opening, and the handle is hollow as the body. The motions of the exercise are made quite spectacular by this device.

Device For Traveling Underground.

A revolving platform such as that used at the World's fair in Chicago, but having four instead of two speeds—the fastest being thirteen miles an hour—is proposed as an underground method of conveyance in Paris.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS

A BOY'S LOCKER.

It is Quite Easy to Make and Handy For Storing Things.

A place to put everything must precede the putting of everything in its place. How can a boy be expected to be orderly unless he has some place, where his ball and bats, his rackets and his fishing lines, to say nothing of half a hundred other things dear to his heart, can be safely stored? One of the good things about a locker is the fact that the boy himself can make it. Some plain boards are nailed together to receive the drawers that are simply a nice quality of empty grocery boxes. The dimensions cannot be given here, because the dimensions will depend upon the size of the boxes that can be had. To secure drawers that are broader than their height it may be necessary to secure boxes of the right size in length and breadth, then to cut off a piece of the top, making the height of the bottom part that is left just right to go into its compartment.

The locker we have in mind calls for several sizes of boxes. It will be well to get the boxes together before making the framework of boards that is to hold them, then plans can be made according to the sizes that are at hand. It must be noted that all the boxes must be of the same size from front to rear, while four may be of the same width; one opening may be left for a closet, a door simply being hinged into the opening. The door is made of strips of board, with two cleats across the back, to which the strips are nailed. The locker when completed is supported against the wall by a pair of stout brackets, to be had at the hardware store, where knobs for the drawers and a catch for the closet door can also be obtained for a few cents.

In a Bad Way.

This pudgy bundle of fat boy grew nearly as broad as he is long by constant stuffing. He was eating all the time while his eyes were open, and he



dreamed he was eating when he was asleep. Let him be a warning to you. You can tell what a bad way he is in by the following complaint which he made after one of his usual raids on the pantry: "I'm so fat I can't tell which is throat and which is stomach, so I don't know whether I've got a sore throat or the stomach ache."—Chicago Record.

Strange Things About Plants.

Strange things are found among the plants and vegetables. A well known student of nature once tried the growing forces of a squash. When it was eighteen days old and measured seventeen inches in circumference, he fixed a sort of harness around it, with a long lever attached. The power of the squash was measured by the weight it lifted, the weight being fixed to the lever. When it was twenty days old, two days after the harness was fixed on it, it lifted sixty pounds. On the nineteenth day it lifted 5,000 pounds. The seed of the globe turnip is about the twentieth part of an inch in diameter, and yet in the course of a few months this seed will be enlarged by the soil and the air into 27,000,000 times its original bulk, and this in addition to a bunch of leaves. It has been found by experiment that a turnip seed will under fair conditions increase its own weight fifteen times in a minute. Turnips growing in peat ground have been found to increase more than 15,000 times the weight of their seed in a day.

The Lost Smile.

Lost—a merry, good morning smile. With a cunning dimple on either side Of coaxing lips that are parted wide. Showing small rows of teeth like pearls. It hasn't been missed but a little while And matches a pair of hazel eyes. Clouded now like the summer skies And a mop of tangle-y, flaxen curls. It was lost in the nursery this morning, when Dorothy, fresh and rosy from sleep, Looked out and saw the troublesome rain Beating its greeting against the pane, Bathing the blossoms and bending the grain. And—would you believe it—there and then, She, like the skies, began to weep! If you find it, don't put it on a shelf, Where Sunday bonnets and manners are stored. But bring it at once to Nursery row, For mother and brother both miss it so, And you shall receive a rich reward, For it will repay you its own sweet self! —Mary L. C. Robinson in Youth's Companion.

Trick With Glass of Water.

You wager any person that you will so fill a glass of water that he shall not move it off the table without spilling the whole contents. You then fill the glass and, laying a piece of thin card over the top of it, dexterously turn the glass upside down on the table and draw away the card and leave the water in the glass with its foot upward. It will therefore be impossible to remove the glass from the table without spilling every drop.

NOTED WIZARD INSURED

Large Policies Taken Out on Marconi's Life.

SCHEME OF INVENTOR'S PARTNERS

Risks Aggregating \$750,000 Written in England—Basis of the Insurable Interest—No American Companies Interested—Some Curious Forms of Insurance.

Information has reached New York that policies aggregating \$750,000 have been taken out on the life of Marconi by the Wireless Telegraph company of Great Britain. This is one of the most interesting cases ever reported where persons not directly related to the insured have sought protection against loss through the death of a great inventor, says the New York Post. The risk has been reinsured among a half dozen English companies, although a single policy was written covering the entire amount. The beneficiaries applied for insurance on the ground that the death of Marconi would jeopardize their interests and interfere seriously with the carrying out of their project. While no American life company was concerned in the venture, there can be little doubt that such insurance would have been issued in New York city had the risks been applied for there. Although American companies avoid such risks as a rule, adhering strictly to the contract which affords protection to the relatives of the insured person, yet in cases where the insurable interests are in peril and properly provided for policies are issued without question. The insurance taken out on the life of Marconi is similar to the policies now outstanding at Lloyds, London, against the death of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. In the case of Mr. Morgan insurance was asked for by persons who had never seen him and were not in any way related to him, but the protection was granted on the ground that a proper insurable interest existed in the applicants' connection with great enterprises with whose management Mr. Morgan was identified. So far as is known Mr. Morgan is the only American whose life has been thus insured at Lloyds.

Hundreds of policies have been taken out on the life of King Edward by persons whose business would be ruined in case of his death. Many such risks have been written for the coronation year, the total amount now in force aggregating several million pounds sterling. These risks, however, are far removed from the old fashioned life contract, and many policies written at Lloyds have little if any regard for insurable interest, being based on gambling propositions alone. At Lloyds, London, every conceivable form of insurance is written, covering risks varying from protection against increases in the rate of income taxation to smallpox indemnity and what is known as "freak" insurance. Scarcely any risk, however hazardous, is refused if a tempting premium is offered.

WORLD'S CHIEF SPANKER.

Professor Lillie Chastised Forty-nine Pupils In Thirty-seven Minutes.

Professor F. A. Lillie now holds the spanking championship of the world by chastising forty-nine of his pupils in thirty-seven minutes. Manchester, near Waterbury, Conn., was the scene of this record breaking achievement, and there are precious few children there now who are not convinced that minding one's books is as good in practice as in theory, says the New York World. It came about through a minstrel parade striking town. It was recess. In a body all hands voted to quit and follow the burat cork artists. When the bell rang for school, only a straggling few were in evidence. Principal Lillie waited patiently till the last scholar, a girl, returned. Then there was an interesting executive session in the cellar, in which a supple length of garden hose and forty-nine children played the leading parts. Then the sobbing forty-nine, just thirty-seven minutes later, were marched back to their books. The parents of the spanked pupils are up in arms, and the school board has been appealed to. Lillie awaits their coming with calmness.

Professor Lillie is elderly and imposing in appearance. He likes to keep in touch with the market, sings impressively in the choir of the Congregational church and is a great "rooster" for the Hartford baseball club. There are eight schools in the Manchester district, and Professor Lillie is principal of them all. In the other seven schools now not even the passing of Barnum's circus would cause an eye to lift itself from a book.

Cloth Woven For Edward's Robe.

The cloth of gold of which King Edward's coronation robe is to be made and which is now being woven will be embroidered at the Royal School of Art Needlework, in which the Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein has always taken a deep interest, says the New York Tribune. The material is naturally of the finest make and will be of a texture that will not only lend itself to graceful folds, but will bear the weight of the ornamentation to be worked upon it.

What England Has to Pay.

Even if the Boer were to end today, before the affair could be cleared up and matters placed in order the cost to England would be over \$1,000,000, and yet, says the Pittsburgh Times, the Boers have stood up against all of this expenditure with practically no resources.

Cattleash on Germany's Coast.

A large number of cattleash have recently been caught off the north coast of Germany. As they have never before been met with in these waters it is difficult to account for their presence.

KISSING GOES OUT OF FAVOR.

Women No Longer Greet Each Other With an Osculatory Demonstration in Public Meetings.

The kiss is going out of favor. It is, perhaps, as popular as ever between the sexes, but not between members of the same sex. A few years ago when two women on terms of friendship met they invariably saluted each other with a kiss. Now they simply shake hands, as men do, and are apparently just as well satisfied, reports a Chicago exchange.

At a country church not far from Chicago, where everybody seemed to be related to everybody else, before the morning service on Sundays a regular osculatory meeting was held in the vestibule, even the rector being sometimes involved, though, of course, without scandal, for nothing less than second cousins were expected to salute him. After service adieus were said in the same warm fashion, and then the flower of the countryside drove away well pleased with itself. Sometimes small boys and self-conscious youths writhed out of the grasp of those who would caress them and managed to elude their pursuers, but generally everybody submitted to a ceremony that was plainly perfunctory, but done in the best interest of the community.

A little later than this the cheek began to be offered for the salute instead of the mouth. Turning the cheek, it now becomes apparent, was an expedient intended to let one's friends and relatives down easy before ceasing to kiss them altogether, for it was shortly after this that the masculine grasp of the hand came into vogue. Such grasp seems now more than popular. One rarely sees a warmer greeting between two females in public, but it seems sufficient to express a rare degree of cordiality. The bachelor girl would scorn anything more enthusiastic, of course, and her mother almost as rarely forgets herself.

Occasionally a white-haired old lady indulges in some show of tenderness when people are about, but she quickly checks it as she remembers that she may have an audience. After all, why may not a warm clasp of the hand express as much affection and sincerity as a kiss? Perhaps it may. Perhaps it expresses more. At all events, femininity seems to think it the most fitting greeting at this period of the world's history.

NOVEL USE FOR A PAWNSHOP.

Visitor in the City Leaves His Overcoat with the Broker for Economy and Security.

"Human ingenuity has no metes and bounds," says a visitor from Pittsburgh, recently reports the New York Tribune, "and to say there is nothing new under the sun is to challenge criticism, for there always is, if only it be that particular day upon which the sun is shining. I recently struck a brand new thing. I came into town with a friend, who was wearing a magnificent fur coat. In the country the morning had been cold, but in town it was warmer, and the coat became uncomfortable. A short distance from the station he went into a pawnbroker's, and taking off his coat, asked 'Isaac' if he would lend him one dollar on it. The proprietor examined it suspiciously, and then gave an eager affirmative. He took the coat, my friend the ticket, and they parted, with seemingly mutual satisfaction. I did not like to ask questions, and, as he made no explanations, I remained in the dark until after noon, when I ran into my friend on my way to the train. He was without his coat, but when we reached the pawnbroker's he drew me into the shop again. Then he produced his ticket and laid it down, together with \$1.03, the three cents being for one month's interest on the one dollar borrowed in the morning. Once on the street, I insisted on an explanation of this extraordinary maneuver.

"Oh, it's very simple," he made reply. "If I'd checked it anywhere else I'd have had to pay ten cents or a quarter, and, besides, I wouldn't have been sure of it being properly cared for, or that some one in the coatroom would not take a chance to 'lift' it because of its value. Now, the pawnbroker is a perfectly reputable person, and I therefore knew I would get it back safe and sound. I also knew he would take a proper care of it. Just see how beautifully he has brushed it, and, finally, it only cost me three cents."

Preparation of the Soil.

The testimony of successful farmers the world over confirms the statement that thorough preparation of the soil not only increases the yield, but is the best known method of defense against adverse seasons. It is in fact the only known method with uncultivated crops and an essential part of the protective treatment of all cultivated crops. Thorough preparation and cultivation cost labor and money, but not nearly so much as a partial or total failure of the crop. And yet many farmers, strange to say, do not prepare their lands at all.

Powder For Loosening Stone.

Use judson powder to remove stones and stumps. With a crowbar make a cavity under center of stump or stone, getting well under, then use from three to twenty pounds of judson with half a stick of dynamite to explode. If the ground is firm, so as to give good resistance, you may look for the stump or stone in another locality. If the ground is dry, put powder in without sacking, but if wet tie up in old sacking or anything to keep dry. I have had experience in mountain road work.—D. L. Denny, Washington.

Draft Mares For the Farm.

There is no more profitable animals on a farm than a good pair of draft mares. A mare will do the work of a horse and furnish a good colt for the market each year. Moderate work, the only sort that should be required, will at no time, except for a few weeks before and a shorter period after foaling, injure the mare.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Good Results With Peas and Corn. At the Tennessee experiment station Professor A. M. Soule has found it very satisfactory to sow cowpeas and corn together. This is contrary to the practice of many farmers, but it has always been noted that when the peas were put in considerably later than the corn they never made the same growth as when given an equal chance with it. Professor Soule says that in spite of the views of many he has never seen peas grow so vigorously as to detract in any way from the corn crop. In experiments where the peas have been sown later than the corn they have never amounted to much. Some may urge that peas planted as early as corn in the spring will often be lost by reason of frost. This may happen occasionally, but results show conclusively that it would be better to take the risk of loss than to diminish the pea crop by late sowing. In any event, if the peas are destroyed by the first planting they can be easily replanted by running a single horse drill by the corn row on either side.

The Culture of Rhubarb.

Rhubarb seeds may be sown as early as the ground can be worked. The soil should be well fined and in good condition as regards fertility. The seed is rather light and should be thinly sown and well trodden down after covering an inch deep. The rows need not be more than a foot apart. The seeds are always somewhat slow to germinate, and it is essential to keep the soil clear of weeds, which would soon strangle the little plants. Clean and careful cultivation should be given the seedling throughout the whole growing season. The roots may be transplanted to permanent bed either in fall or spring, setting them about four feet apart each way. The soil should be heavily manured and plowed or spaded as deeply as possible. The same thorough cultivation should be kept up during growth. No stalks should be pulled the first season after planting, so that no return should be expected until the third year from seeds.

Wheat Prospects.

The wheat seems to have wintered fairly well thus far, serious injury being reported in only a few states. The Ohio crop is probably in the worst condition. But the trying period for the crop is between this time and spring, when the alternate thawing and freezing may result in serious injury. Therefore during the next few weeks the market is likely to be much affected by crop news. Aside from some damage to the crop there seems to be no reason to expect materially higher prices for wheat. Supplies are sufficient to last until another harvest, and when another crop is assured it is thought that holders will part with their grain a little more freely.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Spreading Manure in Winter.

The agricultural department reports that in experiments with fodder beets followed by wheat in plowing under manure as soon as spread or spreading it over the surface of the ground and letting it lie two months during the winter the former method proved a saver of plant food. We never doubted that it would be so on certain soils and do not feel sure that it would prove so on all, but we think the lesser labor of drawing out in winter and the gain of having so much work done before the spring planting begins more than equals the loss where the winter manure is not washed away by spring thaws or rains.—American Cultivator.

Texas Bred Hereford.

Among the valuable items given in the thirty-sixth annual report of the Chicago Union stockyards appears the following: "It may be a matter of surprise to those who have not kept in touch with the marked advancement in the breeding of cattle now roaming the ranges that the sweepstakes prize for the best carload was carried off by Texas bred Hereford cattle. The excellence of the breeding and feeding of these animals was further attested by the result of the carcass competition, when the award of the judges on the hoof was fully sustained."

Preparation of the Soil.

The testimony of successful farmers the world over confirms the statement that thorough preparation of the soil not only increases the yield, but is the best known method of defense against adverse seasons. It is in fact the only known method with uncultivated crops and an essential part of the protective treatment of all cultivated crops. Thorough preparation and cultivation cost labor and money, but not nearly so much as a partial or total failure of the crop. And yet many farmers, strange to say, do not prepare their lands at all.

Powder For Loosening Stone.

Use judson powder to remove stones and stumps. With a crowbar make a cavity under center of stump or stone, getting well under, then use from three to twenty pounds of judson with half a stick of dynamite to explode. If the ground is firm, so as to give good resistance, you may look for the stump or stone in another locality. If the ground is dry, put powder in without sacking, but if wet tie up in old sacking or anything to keep dry. I have had experience in mountain road work.—D. L. Denny, Washington.

Draft Mares For the Farm.

There is no more profitable animals on a farm than a good pair of draft mares. A mare will do the work of a horse and furnish a good colt for the market each year. Moderate work, the only sort that should be required, will at no time, except for a few weeks before and a shorter period after foaling, injure the mare.

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FACTS IN FEW LINES

The average longevity in the United States was 35.2 in 1900.

The number of sheep in Australia today is given as about 87,000,000.

Polo is probably the oldest of athletic sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

The electrical power transmitted 200 miles from Yuba, Cal., has proved perfectly reliable.

The new ameer of Afghanistan has declared against the admission of missionaries to his country.

Halifax policemen have each been provided with a packet of salt with which to sprinkle ice slides.

Nearly \$4,000,000 was contributed by states and territories for special exhibits at the Chicago World's fair.

Frozen turkeys, geese, ducks and fowls are being sent in increasing quantities to London from Victoria.

A Danish military commission has arrived in London to study the organization work of British military bands.

The English soldier's pay is \$7.50 a month. The soldier of no other country except the United States gets so much.

The dedication and consecration of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster will take place in coronation week.

In London there are six Paradise streets, ten New streets, eleven Duke streets, twelve Church streets and twenty-three High streets.

The total exports of animals and their products during last year were in value \$250,000,000, not including the mules sent to South Africa.

Dr. Paul Gardner, the French statistician, says juvenile criminality is relatively increasing, and he attributes the evil to alcoholic heridity.

A factory in Magdeburg for making fodder for cattle by drying the leaves heretofore wasted by beet sugar makers has proved a financial success.

At Marburg Professor Ostmann examined 7,537 school children and found that 28.1 per cent had a defective sense of hearing—the boys 30 per cent and the girls 26.8.

Italian statistics show that the emigration to America has reached the figure of 160,000 annually. About half of these return eventually to Italy, the rest remaining in the United States.

An experiment in marketing Jersey sweet potatoes in London is made by a New Jersey grower, who has shipped three lots, one in sawdust, one in fancy wrappers and one loose in the barrels.

The number of persons to the section of land is: In Great Britain, 342; Japan, 300; Italy, 276; Germany, 270; Austria, 225; France, 187; Hungary, 174; Spain, 92; United States, 22; Russia, 15.

Three local papers have been permanently suspended by the Russian authorities in Finland, while the publication of seven other journals has been stopped for periods varying from three to five months.

The Chinese loan was covered twenty-four times over in France. The town of Paris furnished 338,663,120 francs and the country districts 196,565,857 francs. The finance ministry will return 89 per cent of the sums paid by the investors.

The center of criminal population in New York—the police precinct yielding the largest number of arrests—varies each year. It has followed the line of Broadway, steadily moving up town, since the time when the Sixth ward was by common consent the wickedest precinct in town.

The speediest long distance delivery of mail ever accomplished in the world was that of the consignment which left Sydney, Australia, Oct. 15, for London by the American route. A distance of 5,265 miles was covered in thirty-one days, a saving of four days over the Suez canal route.

The great soap factories of France, the largest being at Marseilles, have been forced to seek cheaper vegetable oil than that from the cotton seed, because the demand for cotton oil by refiners who make it a foodstuff has advanced its price to a point at which it cannot profitably be made into soap.

Most of the clerks of J. P. Morgan & Co. are compelled to work after closing hours when big reorganizations, mergers or combinations are on the forge in the Morgan shop. Every man who works after hours gets "supper money," or buy his dinner if he gets home too late for it. Supper money is a dollar a man to all alike.

It appears that between Nov. 1, 1900, and Sept. 30, 1901, the Sevres manufactory delivered 11,045 pieces of porcelain of a total value of \$33,940. The number of pieces sold to the public was 563 for \$9,117. The remainder were utilized for furnishing palaces and public buildings, presents to charitable lotteries and to diplomats.

The minister who in 1901 claimed the record with reference to the grand total of marriages and funerals connected with a long minister's life is Rev. M. Haughey of Mason City, thirty miles south of Pekin, Ill. During his career as a preacher, a period of some forty years, he has married 1,357 couples and conducted 1,500 funerals.

Although there are no doubt many persons none too well off in Johannesburg, there is a considerable feeling of independence. One laundress has tried every direction to get help, offering from 5 shillings to 7s. 6d. a day, but with no success. A young woman was offered light employment and promptly replied, "I don't go out under 45 a week."

The French submarine Sirene, which is a "submersible" rather than a submarine, has just done her trials and succeeded in submerging in six minutes, where her prototype, the Narval, took half an hour. But in view of the fact that English destroyers might see designs upon a submersible sighted by them this time may be rather long for safety.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Havana Street Cars.

One of the principal features of the Americanizing of Havana has been the introduction of electric cars. There were formerly about six miles of track in the capital, but the equipment, consisting of little bottled cars and scrawny, undersized mules, did not combine to make a service worthy of enthusiastic mention. When the track was lengthened out to twenty-four miles and Wizard Edison's big electric fliers put on, all of Havana's 250,000 inhabitants wanted to ride at once. One of the peculiarities of the service is the tendency of the motorman to run ahead of the schedule. They tear through the narrow, crooked streets at a rate that is exceedingly dangerous. The frequency of fatalities does not seem to have the desired effect. These yellow fellows are strangers to the automatic brake. They have been so accustomed to driving steeds that have to be urged by the constant application of whip and spur that they seem to have no fear of one that will run away. As a consequence the Havana street cars put the island express trains to shame.

Seven Farthings Capital.

What is the smallest amount for which a company can legally be floated? In a lecture delivered at the London Institution G. F. Emory said it was 7 farthings. As long as he had the necessary seven shareholders a promoter could make the shares a farthing each, and no legal question could be raised. Mr. Emory told some amusing stories of the wiles of the bogus promoter. One was about an astute gentleman who actually induced a London banker to subscribe £500 toward a mining property in Africa which was nothing more than a barren field. When the banker discovered the fraud, he wrote an angry letter, demanding the return of his £500. The promoter replied, through a lawyer, to the effect that the banker's letter amounted to an attempt to obtain money by threats, and as that was a punishable offense, he thought of taking proceedings at the Mansion House. That disposed of the banker.—London Chronicle.

One German's Way With a Woman.

A few days ago the agent of a business firm in Berlin was sitting next to his newly married wife at the nuptial banquet in a large people's restaurant, surrounded by all the wedding guests, when two little pale and emaciated boys came up to his chair and said, "Papa, don't let us starve." It was an awkward position for a newly married bridegroom, but his rough and cruel nature only made matters worse by the way in which he tried to extricate himself from it. He saw standing at the door the mother of the boys, whom he had forsaken shortly after the birth of the second one and, walking straight up to her, in a towering passion dealt her such a blow in the face that she fell down unconscious to the floor. Most of the guests were so indignant at his barbarity that they left the table, and the young bride took the matter so much to heart that she is said to have resolved to apply for a divorce.—London Daily Telegraph.

The Pressure of Light.

The idea that the waves of light produce a mechanical push or pressure was advanced years ago by Clerk Maxwell, but he could only offer a theoretical proof. Recently Professor Lebedew of Moscow has made an experimental demonstration of the "pressure of light." He employs a radiometer resembling the familiar Crookes radiometers with their revolving vanes, but uses a larger and more completely exhausted bulb, from which the heating effect that is the principal agent in moving the Crookes vanes is excluded. When the light falls upon the vanes, they are driven before it, and the intensity of the pressure thus revealed comes within 10 per cent of that calculated by Maxwell. The effect is independent of the color of the light and directly proportional to its energy.

A Shoemaker and a Novelist.

A shoemaker has written a review of Miss Wilkins' novel, "The Problem of Labor," which deals with life in a New England shoe factory. The literary shoemaker does not like the book. He objects to Miss Wilkins' ideas of the labor and business world, and he criticizes the author's style. He wonders that the book could command a price and marvels that it was "printed and published by the most well known publishing house in the country." He regards the success of the novel as "discouraging" and wonders how long people will continue to "read such books." As a climax to his remarks he adds, "This author is fairly well paid for doing work which the most ignorant shoe worker could not have failed to do much better."

Infant Mortality In Russia.

The medical reports presented to the local Russian authorities by the doctors of the different districts reveal an alarming state of things with regard to infant mortality. It appears that in many of the governments the proportion of the children who die during the first year is as high as 40 and even 50 per cent. In isolated cases it is even higher. The reports ascribe this terrible mortality mainly to the ignorance of the peasants and to the fact that the mothers have frequently to neglect their children to work in the fields.

Lost Rivers Discovered.

Subterranean lakes have recently been discovered in the Eucha district, Australia. They lie about thirty feet below the surface and contain an abundant provision of potable water. This discovery is of great practical importance to this especially arid district. It is of scientific value also, as it affords an explanation of the disappearance of certain rivers.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Toilet For Young Girl.

The sketch shows a very pretty simple little gown in light gray cashmere, with the skirt and bodice enriched in the front with three insertions of black velvet and spotted with white. The bodice has a large collar of the cashmere



AN ATTRACTIVE GOWN.

bordered with a shaped insertion of velvet and a straight collar band treated in the same manner. The bishop sleeves show an insertion of velvet from the shoulder to the wrists, and the cuffs are trimmed with the same pretty garniture.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pique Popular For Shirt Waists.

For the smart shirt waist this summer it is doubtful if there will be any more popular material than pique.

Pique has taken into itself such new and unusual beauty that it bears little or no resemblance to pique as we originally knew it. The pique of the past was stiff, heavy and corded. In fact, the corded effect was its distinguishing feature. The pique of the present is soft, pliable, light in weight and comes in a multitude of designs. In fact, the cord is almost noticeable by its absence. What would you think of a pique with a stripe through it that looks like a narrow white velvet ribbon?

Yet such is one of the lovely patterns of the season. Yet with all its beauty pique has lost none of its good wearing qualities. So there is good cause why it will be the shirt waist fabric par excellence for the coming summer.

One has the stripe mentioned, with all the soft, rich luster of white ribbon velvet. In this stripe are tiny dots. The stripe seems actually to stand out from the surface, and one is tempted to feel with the fingers to see if it is not velvet.

These goods, too, are fully thirty-six inches wide, and with careful manipulation two yards would make a shirt waist.

Do you wonder the summer girl is crowding the pique corset and buying patterns by the dozen for the shirt waist section of her wardrobe?

For the Spring.

The geranium hat will be much the fashion this spring. Geraniums, both pink and red, will be worn to trim the hat, the fancy box and the evening gown. A fetching hat all ready for



NEW GERANIUM HAT.

the spring girl is of faint green satin straw brim trimmed with scarlet geraniums. The bright flowers encircle the crown, and a bunch is also tucked under the brim at the left side, the stems tied with black velvet ribbons, the ends and loops hanging over the hair.

Model Evening Gown.

A beautiful model is an evening gown of pink silk gauze that is sewed all over with tiny gilt beads over a slip of pink silk. Insertion of yellow lace lies in the gauze skirt, with lace on the waist to match, and two bands of mink trimming the bottom of the skirt and the low cut neck of the bodice. A belt is made of velvet in a dark shade of rose, with two slender bars of rhinestones meeting together from the buckle. The skirt is shirred a depth of four inches below the waist line, the fitted fullness being gathered into the top row of lace, and below that the skirt is plain, with a fitted bonice slightly gathered to the lower lace band, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A third band of the lace finishes the bottom, with mink on each edge. This model is equally pretty in pale blue and silver, white and gold over pink or in black with steel or gilt beads. Crepe de chine is quite as successfully used as the more perishable gauzes and chiffons.

NEW SHORT STORIES FOR THE CHILDREN

John Wannamaker and the Bricks.

John Wannamaker, the "merchant king of America," in this republic where leaders in finance, industry and commerce are called "kings," was born in Philadelphia in 1838. Two generations of ancestors were brickmakers.

His first public speech was when as a child he attended a meeting at Dr. Chalmers' church, where the preacher in most eloquent and touching language pleaded for contributions to build a mission church. The congregation had been wrought up to fever heat by the intense fervor of their able leader, and after his final plea there was an instant of surcharged interest suddenly pierced by a child's voice piping shrilly from the gallery. "I'll give one load of bricks from my father's yard." This outburst of vicarious generosity stimulated the giving of all the other auditors.

Years after, when John Wannamaker became superintendent of a Sunday school, which today is the largest in the world, he, too, wanted to build a mission house and, to make the children individually responsible, asked each to bring at least one brick the following Sunday. On the appointed day Mr. Wannamaker was delighted to see his schoolroom resembling a brickyard running on full time. But the next day a contractor in the neighborhood indignantly presented a bill to the superintendent for 1,000 or more bricks the generous children had stolen from one of his buildings in process of erection.—New York Ledger.

Appalled at Wrong Time.

Edwin Markham is excessively modest—for a poet. So all who know him personally will appreciate his painful embarrassment under circumstances which befell him at a recent public entertainment. He occupied a conspicuous stage box with a party of friends and was recognized and pointed out by many persons in the audience as a part of the show. The programme was a miscellaneous one, by amateurs vaguely put down for "singles" and



MARKHAM KEPT ON CLIPPING.

"recitations, selected," and the box party chatted gaily, with only a perfunctory regard to what was doing on the stage. Finally, as a lady elocutionist was curtseying off the stage after having done her little turn, one of the party said:

"Let's give her a hand, just for luck. The entertainment is for charity, anyhow."

"That's right," assented the poet, and he leaned over the front of the box, clapping lustily.

The audience seemed to take up the cue like a trained clique. A perfect tempest of applause brought out the blushing elocutionist again and even threatened an encore. Intermingled with the applause seemed to be shouts of merriment. Markham kept on clapping more furiously than ever.

"Well," said he, "I've helped stir them up, at any rate, though I've not the slightest idea what it was our fair friend just recited or whether she did it well or badly."

"Why, Mr. Markham," whispered a friend at his elbow, "is it possible you didn't recognize those lines? They are from one of your best known poems!"

Had there been a convenient trap-door the poet would certainly have sunk through it.

How to Get Clean Roads.

Chauncey M. Depew is credited with this story of interest to cyclists. A suburban bicyclist was greatly annoyed by a stretch of road covered with loose stones, rocks and boulders that lay between his office and his home. Wagons bumped along it, but seldom did a driver alight to throw on one side even the worst of the obstacles. One day the cyclist saw an elderly carter dismount and clear some of the stones. Thinking that such a good deed should not go unrewarded, he went quietly on ahead and placed a \$5 bill under a big stone in the middle of the road. The benevolent carter promptly found it and noised his good luck abroad. Today, says Mr. Depew, you will not find on that road a loose pebble that would cover a five cent piece.

Old Stories From Young Lips.

Peter "Dooley" Dunne was in a New York uptown restaurant one evening, when a very young man in the party insisted on telling stories, any one of which was old enough to vote. After the party had listened for a long time to these heavy anecdotes Peter turned to an acquaintance and said: "Is it not strange that one so very young should tell stories so very old?"

Mimic Snowbirds.

Many seeds are scattered by the winter storms, and forest planting goes on in the woods long before we dream of gardening.

When the logs are hauled in from the woods, many of our country boys and girls have noticed small brown specks clinging to the snowy sticks. Examine a brown bit, and you will find it a veritable miniature "snowbird," in shape at least. Head, wings and tail are all there.

If you wish to know where this strange little brown flock came from, follow the sled back to the snowy woods, where the men are chopping, and somewhere near you will surely find a white birch tree hung with dark brown cones, the fruited catkins of last spring.

Shake one of the cone bearing branches, and thousands of brown specks like those brought home to the woodpile will sail over the snow. These specks are the small scales which cover the little seeds of the birch tree. The tiny yellow seeds are harder to find than their birdlike coverings, for they are lighter and are borne away on their wings. Some of the cones on the branches have lost part of their seeds and have stiff, straight ends. Pinch the bottom of a perfect cone and you will soon discover a method of scattering seeds as marvelous as that of the witch hazel. In ripening the rows of seeds, with their birdlike coverings, have loosened from the stem of the cone and are now held together by the contact and pressure. The one hard scale at the end unlocks the secret. Touch that and the whole flock of seeds takes flight as if we had unlocked the door of a cage and real birds were gladly escaping from their captivity.—St. Nicholas.

Three Beautiful Dolls.

Three dolls representing different aspects of Paris fashions have been presented the three daughters of the empress of Russia, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana and Xenia. The dolls were the gift of a famous Paris dressmaker, who lent all his skill to making their attire beautiful and effective. One doll is dressed for an evening party in a gown of wheat colored mousseline de sole trimmed with lace of a sage green shade. The mantle is of beige colored cloth lined throughout with white satin. White embroidery covers the lapels. A white gauze toque adorned with feathers and diamonds completes the costume. The second doll is dressed as a yachtswoman, the costume being made of white cloth. A small "sweater" and golf cap complete the effect. For the third doll a dress of the time of Louis XV. was selected. The gown is made of white satin, with garlands of flowers fastened around the bottom of the skirt by combination of ribbon. On the corsage flowers are attached by velvet bows, and mechina lace gives an airy effect to the costume. A large picture hat is garlanded with pompon roses, and the flower effect is carried out even to the white leather shoes, which have tiny bouquets attached instead of jeweled buckles.—Albany Argus.

A Working Boys' Club In Chicago.

A Working Boys' Club has been opened at 517 West Adams street, Chicago, where kind friends of the working boys have leased a house and furnished it. It is established in connection with the Chumplin Home For Boys, which occupies the house next door to the one leased for the club. The Working Boys' club, however, is to be an independent and self supporting institution, with Rev. John Charlis in charge. Its purpose is to furnish a good home for boys who are working, but earn small wages, the expenses to the boy being from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a week. Study classes, music, lectures and other entertainments will be planned. The club begins with a membership of twelve. The house is furnished with a dozen beds and bedding, and other furniture is promised.

Hundreds of boys go to Chicago from the country every year to earn their livelihood. They know little of city life. They do not realize how hard it is to live on \$2 or \$3 a week, nor do they know how to choose their entertainments. In a word, these boys need care where somebody will be responsible for their welfare. In the Working Boys' club they will find entertainment and society—in fact, will become members of a big, happy family.

Wonderful Little Insects.

There is a certain little fly that was observed to run three inches and make in doing it 440 steps, all in one-half a second of time. To equal this, in proportion to his size, a man would have to run at the rate of twenty miles a minute.

The common flea leaps 200 times its own length. To show like agility a man six feet tall would have to leap a distance of 1,200 feet. The cheese mite is about one-quarter of an inch in length, yet it has been seen to take the tip of its tail in its mouth and then, letting go with a jerk, to leap out of a vessel six inches in depth. To equal this a man would have to jump out of a well from a depth of 144 feet.

New Way of Spelling.

Around the garden Johnnie strolled As happy as you please; He saw the pretty flowers and heard The humming of the B E E B E E.

He watched the busy insects and grew bolder by degrees. "I'll just catch one," said he at last; "That big one I will C C C C C C."

He made a grab, and then his screams Were heard upon the breeze;

He had been stung, which served him right. That horrid little T T T T T T.

Indoors he rushed, and there he stood. As he took up and shaking knees; His mother told his anger up. Which quickly gave him F F F F F F.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Congress has been asked to purchase the old Temple farm, near Yorktown, Va., on whose broad acres Lord Cornwallis' troops surrendered to George Washington in 1781 at the close of the Revolutionary war. The ancient Moore house, which was the headquarters of Washington, Lafayette and Count de Rochambeau immediately before the capitulation of the British, stands on the ground, and it is proposed that the government acquire the land and building and preserve them as historic spots. There are about 500 acres in the Temple farm, which has been kept undivided and in one ownership, and the promoters of the plan believe it would make a public park in which every patriotic American would have a keen interest. The government has erected a monument at Yorktown to commemorate the victory gained over the British, but it stands in an open, barren field, without suitable surroundings or approaches. The Temple property can be purchased for about \$80,000.

Costly Decorations.

The magnificent decorations in the new committee rooms just completed in the portion of the capitol formerly used for housing the congressional library caused a number of members of the house noted for abstemious and economical living to comment upon the extravagance manifested. A gold mirror on its marble carved base was under consideration. Upon inquiry it was found there were four of these in the different new committee rooms. They cost \$900 each. The furniture, which is of solid mahogany, was made from special designs and for the special rooms, in which the color schemes were all worked out before a single purchase was made. Where the chairman of the respective committees were known, they were consulted as to these decorations. Otherwise the architect of the capitol used his discretion and individual taste. But the extravagances in the new committee rooms do not exceed those of former years and former administrations. There is the solid gold inkwell in the office of the vice president, now the office of the president pro tempore of the senate. It cost the government \$14,000. Then there is that ordinary looking clock in the marble room of the senate. It came originally from Switzerland, and when the government paid the bill the receipt was for \$4,000.

A Fastidious Sprain.

"I have struck some pretty far-fetched pension claims in my day," said an Indiana congressman, tossing a letter he had just read on his desk, "but this is certainly the limit. Here's a man who asks for a pension who enlisted the last week of the civil war and never got within sound of the noise of battle. This is not because he wasn't brave enough, but simply because the fighting was all over before he donned a uniform. And what do you suppose he bases his plea for a pension on? Why, when he was on his way home he stepped on a stone in getting off the train in his town and twisted his ankle! After thirty-seven years he finds that he never quite recovered from that injury, and now he thinks the government should pay him \$12 a month for the remainder of his life. His right of petition as a citizen entitled him to a hearing, and I presume I'll have to introduce the bill, but I doubt very much that he gets the pension."

A Motto For President Roosevelt.

Some of the German members of the house were in the cloakroom the other day discussing heraldic mottoes. They had talked about the phrase "Honi soit qui mal y pense," which is placed on the British coat of arms, and the motto "Ich Dien," which is King Edward's favorite, when some one asked if President Roosevelt had a motto. "I don't know," was the reply, "but I can suggest one, 'Aufgabe Faust.' It means 'your own fist' or 'relying on your own fist.' It seems to me," said the congressman, "that the phrase fits Roosevelt like a glove."

Sulzer Routed That Time.

Boutell of Illinois is bald, and Sulzer of New York has a head of hair which might fill the seven Sutherland sisters with envy. In the house during a recent debate Mr. Sulzer taunted the Illinois member with being unable to part his hair in the middle. "It is true," retorted Mr. Boutell, "that I am not one of those whose strength goes to hair instead of brains." After which Mr. Sulzer had nothing to say.

A "Big Injun" For Sure.

The tallest and perhaps the largest Indian ever seen in Washington, a veritable "big Injun," is William Towns, a Pawnee, who arrived in the city a few days ago along with others forming a delegation from his tribe, who are here to protest against the passage of the Vreeland bill. Towns stands just 6 feet 6 inches in his bare feet and weighs 300 pounds. There is not a drop of white blood in his veins, and he is a typical specimen of his race.

Sibley's Loud Suit.

When Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania walks up the avenue from the house, you can hear him a mile away. The noise is due entirely to his loud plaid suit. Mr. Sibley's clothes are made of a checkboard cloth that has squares in it large enough to suggest the side of a barn. Squares of jet black alternate with squares of beautiful brown. It has, of course, the credit of being unique.

A Valuable Present.

Thomas Wilson of this city has presented to the library of congress a wonderful manuscript book on archeology. The author of the book was Mr. S. H. Buckley, an old western farmer, who died in 1900 at the age of ninety-four years. The book describes and illustrates the common utensils of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country.

CARL SCHOTTELD.

RELEASED.

Some years ago while on my return from a trip into Virginia I fell in with a young fellow who was on his way to the Rocky mountains. He showed me a photograph of a beautiful girl of whom he seemed exceedingly proud and told me she was his sweetheart, to whom he was engaged and whom he expected to marry as soon as he could become established in the practice of the law.

Suddenly and without any warning the engine left the rails, and the long train of coaches followed. There was no embankment, only a flat piece of country, and so it was not so disastrous as it otherwise would have been. I was so bruised and stunned that I scarcely realized what had occurred. It was after 9 o'clock in the evening, and I had scarcely more than extracted myself from the car, which was literally torn to pieces, when the wreck caught on fire. Most of the passengers, however, had been rescued, but a few of them were still in the wreck, and so we started in at once to assist the trainmen in doing what we could. I lost sight of my companion as soon as the car went over, but after I got out of the car I wondered where he was.

Just then the flames shot into the air, and we heard a shriek. Rushing to the other side of the car, I beheld my young friend underneath a heavy beam—in fact, the lower half of his body was under the debris of the wreck—and he was jammed in so tight that we could not possibly release him without more assistance. We had nothing to work with, only one ax having been taken out of the cars, and that was broken and of little use. The flames had already reached his feet, and his cries for help were heartrending. I can assure you. There was absolutely nothing we could do to help him—not a thing in which we could get any water, and if there had been there was not a drop nearer than a mile, for the creek at that point was at least that far away. I pulled at the debris until I burned my left hand so severely that I have used it but very little since, and, as you see, it is badly scarred.

We worked trying to save him until the fire drove us back. His appeals were something terrible to hear, and he begged us again and again to shoot him. This, of course, no one would do, although it would have been the thing to put him out of his misery.

But just then help came to him. From the side of the track in the darkness, for it was an inky night, appeared a slender figure in white. It came up without a sound. I stood where I could see her very plainly, for the figure was that of a young woman. Her face was ashen, her features perfect, and I recognized at once in her features the photograph my young friend had shown me on the train. She glided up to where the victim lay. We heard the sharp report of a pistol, and the apparition vanished instantly. I just had time to see the poor fellow before the flames closed over him, and there was a bullet hole in his forehead. He was dead. The flames rushed over him, and I turned away.

The next day from out the ruins we took his remains. The skull was badly charred, but in it was a hole like that made by a ball, and inside of the remains of the skull was a small piece of molten lead. I went to the telegraph office, only a few miles down the track, and telegraphed to the girl, whose name and address he had fortunately given me. An answer came from the girl's father stating that steps would at once be taken for the proper care of the remains, and that they would be taken back to the Old Dominion.

From there I went home. Only a short while after that I was compelled to make another trip to Virginia. While in the state I chanced to pass through the town where the prospective father-in-law of the young man resided, and so I took the liberty of calling at his home, knowing that they would doubt like to hear about the accident in which the young man met so untimely an end.

The old gentleman was at home and very glad to see me. I told him all the circumstances of the strange event that had taken place. When I was through, he went into another room and brought out a small pistol and said he had no doubt that was the weapon that put Harry, as he called him, out of misery. He said that the night before the accident occurred his daughter, the lady to whom my young acquaintance was engaged, was taken suddenly ill and died before morning. On the table in her room was this small, ivory handed pistol, which he fancied had presented to her before he left. It was loaded.

The morning after the accident one cartridge was found to have been exploded, and no one could possibly account for the curious happening, as the pistol had not been concealed by any one after the young lady's death. I had the little lump of lead which I found in the unfortunate young man's skull, and we weighed it and also one of the pistol balls, and after careful examination they were found to be of exactly the same caliber. I am firmly of the belief that the spirit of that young woman came that dark and awful night to the relief of her intended husband.

Diamond Back Terrapin.

The genuine diamond back terrapin

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in "TRUSSES," combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

C. E. BOYNTON,
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF
Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from hotel-keepers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

Gray & Prime
DELIVER
COAL
IN BAGS
NO DUST NO NOISE
111 Market St. Telephone 2-4.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON,
BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing in all the branches. Particular attention given to interfering and over-reaching horses.

Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of all kinds promptly attended to. Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 13.

SUN RISES.....6:31 MOON SETS.....10:35 P. M.
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Last Quarter, April 1st, 1h. 34m., morning, E.
New Moon, April 8th, 5h. 50m., morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 12.—Forecast for New England: Showers Thursday, brisk to high south to southwest winds; Friday fair and cooler.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

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EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

Operation Unchangeable Rotating Rapidly Rolling Smooth Strength Maintained Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

Examine the UNDERWOOD
At the Herald Office

LOW PRICES.



Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we lack up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS TAILOR

20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
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